

USAID/BULGARIA

RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)

26 FEBRUARY 2001

Please Note:

The attached FY 2003 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

Related document information can be obtained from:

USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse
1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200
Arlington, VA 22209-2111
Telephone: 703/351-4006 Ext. 106
Fax: 703/351-4039
Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

Released on or after Oct. 1, 2003

MEMORANDUM

To: DAA/ENI Linda Morse

From: Debra McFarland, USAID/Bulgaria

Subject: USAID/Bulgaria FY 2003 R-4 Submission

USAID/Bulgaria made steady progress in 2000, meeting expectations and Strategic Objective targets. The special initiatives launched after the Kosovo crisis achieved tangible results at community level, contributed to the alleviation of unemployment and poverty issues, and developed program models that will be replicated nationwide. USAID/Bulgaria's program is on track, with strong partnerships maintained with the Government of Bulgaria (GOB), other donors, non-governmental implementing partners, and Bulgarians generally, all of which were dedicated to regional stability and EU Accession.

The Strategic Framework laid down for Bulgaria in 1998 continued to be applied in 2000. Current political stability in the country, as well as the good macroeconomic indicators of Bulgaria, lay the foundation for a successful next phase of USAID program. The Mission plans to further expand its direct relations with the GOB and formalize them by signing Memoranda of Understanding (MOU). The good working models established with the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy and with the Ministry of Environment will be replicated with other key institutions like the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice, and the Council of Ministers. Two factors will impact USAID/Bulgaria's performance in FY 2001: the parliamentary elections in June 2001 and the severe drought that the country is already experiencing. The ability and political will of the new government to maintain the pace of the reform will influence results in the next review period. The drought will reveal long postponed water supply issues and will bring the risk for another fire season later this year.

This R4 for the first time tries to outline some of the social issues facing the country: high level of unemployment with disproportionately affected minorities and women, growing poverty, corruption in all aspects of life, deteriorating health status of Bulgarians, and contracting educational system due to evolving demographic trend. These negative trends call for re-examination of current strategic priorities and tailoring the program to the most demanding needs of the country. While the major goal of USAID's program in Bulgaria will continue to be helping to move the country far enough along the road to becoming self-sustaining, market-based democracy, the way we get there will be reconsidered. The Mission believes that adding social dimensions to its strategy will better address the needs of the country.

The R4 document sets the stage for a good discussion with USAID/W at the full R4 review in Washington during the week of March 26. We want to use it as an opportunity to elicit Bureau's guidance in terms of the resources that will be made available to the Mission for the implementation of its next strategic plan. We believe it should be a five-year strategy, which will reflect the outcome of the parliamentary election, will benefit from one year's experience

negotiating on EC accession, and will address Bulgaria's hardest transitional issues. Other international and bilateral donors, among which are the World Bank, UNDP, and the British DIF, are presently engaged in similar strategic planning exercises. The Mission will actively coordinate its strategy with them to avoid duplication and to ensure better use of resources.

There are two issues that need to be addressed with USAID/W in order to ensure successful management of the USAID/Bulgaria program:

Staffing: With USAID's continued presence in Bulgaria, overall increased staffing levels due to recent program expansion, and the move to new Embassy building in October 2003, require a full time USDH for the Executive Officer's position. Therefore, the Mission is requesting authorization to re-institute the USDH for the position of the Executive Officer, currently occupied by a USPSC. This will allow for delegation of authorities on behalf of the Mission Director, and will streamline the administrative management. Two management reviews in FY 2000 identified weaknesses due to understaffing of the PHD and the Executive offices. To resolve the issue, the Mission established a new FSN position for a procurement specialist with the EXO, and transforms the existing vacancy for an FSN with the PHD into a secretarial and administrative support position. In addition, USAID/Bulgaria plans to transform currently approved USPSC position for a microlending specialist to a social sector specialist. With these changes the Mission workforce will reach 35, comprised of 4 USDH, 4 USPSC and 27 FSNs. At this staffing level USAID/Bulgaria is well positioned to successfully implement and manage its programs.

Regionalization of Programs: During the R4 process USAID/Bulgaria identified a number of programs, which have developed models suitable for regional replication, or have reached a point at which further efforts at regional or cross-border level make sense. The big issue is who takes the lead of coordinating these programs if they are bilaterally funded. We believe that USAID/W is best positioned to support these efforts and appropriate regional funds should be made available for such efforts. Related to the regionalization issue is the future of AUBG. The University is experiencing major hardships with its financial sustainability. Although current USG funding has been channeled through USAID/Bulgaria's budget, we believe that the importance of this educational institution goes beyond the national boundaries. With 28% of the students coming from outside Bulgaria, the university has really proved to be an international entity, preparing future leaders for the region. We believe that a broader perspective and a regional approach are required in resolving current AUBG issues. Joint efforts led by the Bureau will help to preserve AUBG's reputation as a top-notch US-style university, attracting high-caliber young people who graduate into leadership positions in Bulgaria and the region. USAID/Bulgaria is ready to continue the discussion with USAID/W.

This document was broadly discussed with U.S. Embassy representatives at an extended meeting on February 22, 2000 and cleared by the Ambassador. USAID/Bulgaria is very satisfied with the good working relations established within the Mission and will continue to maintain them.

Table of Contents

MEMORANDUM.....	2
Please Note:.....	4
Table of Contents.....	5
Glossary.....	6
Overview And Factors Affecting Program Performance.....	8
SO Text for SO: 183-013 Accelerated development and growth of private enterprises in a competitive environment	12
SO Text for SO: 183-014 A more competitive and market responsive private financial sector...	19
SO Text for SO: 183-021 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in public policy decision-making	27
SO Text for SO: 183-022 An improved judicial system that better supports democratic processes and market reforms	35
SO Text for SO: 183-023 Local governments are making responsive choices and acting on them effectively and accountably.....	42
SO Text for SO: 183-041 Special Initiatives	49
SO Text for SO: 183-042 Cross-cutting Programs	60
R4 Part III: Resource Request.....	62
Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact.....	64
Information Annex Topic: E&E R4 Detailed Budget Information.....	65
Information Annex Topic: Global Climate Change	66
Information Annex Topic: Greater Horn of Africa Initiative	69
Information Annex Topic: Non-presence Countries (npcs).....	70
Information Annex Topic: Success Stories.....	71
Information Annex Topic: Supplemental Information.....	72
Fighting Corruption Step-by-Step.....	72
Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework Annex.....	74

Glossary

ABA/CEELI	American Bar Association/ Central and East European Legal Initiative
ACILS	American Center for International Labor Solidarity
AE&PS	Audit Evaluation and Program Support
AUBG	American University in Bulgaria
BAEF	Bulgarian American Enterprise Fund
BCC	Bank Consolidation Company
BCEG	Biodiversity Conservation and Economic Growth
BCRP	Bulgaria Crisis Recovery Program
BNB	Bulgarian National Bank
BSC	Bulgarian Securities Commission
BSE	Bulgarian Stock Exchange
DCA	Development Credit Authority
DIF	Deposit Insurance Fund
DLG	Democracy and Local Government
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ESF	Economic Support Funds
EU	European Union
EXO	Executive Office
FDI	Foreign direct investment
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FLAG	Firm Level Assistance Group
FLGR	Foundation for Local Government Reform
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FSN	Foreign Service National
GDP	Gross domestic product
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GOB	Government of Bulgaria
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IBI	International Banking Institute
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IR	Intermediate result
ISO	Intermediate Support Organization
LCC	Labor Counseling Center
LEP	Labor Education Program
LGI	Local Government Initiative
MP	Member of Parliament
MPP	Mission Program Plan
MTC	Magistrate Training Center
NAMRB	National Association of Municipalities in the Republic of Bulgaria
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
OECD	Organization for European Cooperation and Development
PC	Peace Corps
PC3	Public Computer and Communication Center

PHD	Program and Human Development
PLEDGE	Partners in Local Economic Development and Government Effectiveness
SEAF	Small Enterprise Assistance Funds
SEED	South East European Democracy
SELDI	Southeast European Legal Development Initiative
SECI	Southeast European Cooperative Initiative
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprise
SO	Strategic objective
TRANSIT	Technical Training for Societies in Transition
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USDH	United States Direct Hire
USPSC	United States Personal Services Contractor
WB	World Bank

Overview And Factors Affecting Program Performance

Political, Economic, and Social Changes and Trends

Bulgaria remains a stable anchor in Southeast Europe, as demonstrated by regional cooperation, good neighborly relations, increased attention to environmental and proliferation concerns, and closer cooperation with NATO and the European Union (EU). It actively supports the Stability Pact for Southeast Europe, and has initiated important Balkan summits on key issues. This year Bulgaria formally opened EU accession negotiations. The country presented positions on eighteen, opened eleven, and closed eight negotiating chapters. The recent decision to remove Bulgaria from the EU Schengen visa blacklist is recognition of the improved international standing of the country. However, EU accession is a long-term goal that will require sustained economic, democratic, and social reform.

The review period was characterized by national and municipal political stability. Looking forward, the priority for the country will be the June 2001 parliamentary elections. Recent polls indicate that the current governing party may not continue to enjoy its current parliamentary majority, and could be driven into a coalition government. The ability of this coalition to maintain the pace of reform will influence results in the next review period. While progress may slow, major changes in priorities are not expected.

Bulgaria continues to progress in the area of decentralization. In terms of local governments, recent Constitutional Court amendments to the Municipal Budget Act increased opportunities for municipal borrowing, and expanded capital market investment potential for municipalities. Despite these positive developments, the central government continues to impose constraints on municipal ability to control resources, which will require continued policy dialogue with the central authorities.

Judicial reform is now recognized as a national priority. The central government and judiciary are demonstrating renewed commitment to implementing reforms. These will require additional resources to establish a strong, independent, and professional judicial system with increased transparency and access to justice. Corruption is a major issue of public concern. This year, additional anti-corruption measures were enacted, including amendments to the Penal Code which criminalized bribery. However, corruption remains endemic, and the GOB faces decreased public support, in part, because of ongoing corruption.

NGOs play an increasingly active role in Bulgaria's economic and democratic transition. However, these civil society actors must do a better job at reaching out to the public at large, building coalitions to advocate for reform, and generating resources locally rather than from donors. Bulgaria's protection of minority rights improved in 2000, in large part because of civil society advocacy. However, minorities, in general, and Roma, in particular, continue to experience prejudice, social exclusion, and a lower standard of living.

Bulgaria's macroeconomic picture remains solid. In 2000, the economy grew for the third consecutive year, this year reaching 5% GDP growth. Privatization continued, and with 80% of non-utility assets now privately owned, the private sector's share of GDP increased to nearly 70%. However, annual inflation increased to 10%, and overall GDP per capita is lower than pre-1989 levels. Irrespective of the more rapid increase in total exports (21%) compared to imports (18%), the foreign trade deficit continues to grow, surpassing \$1 billion. Despite high liquidity and the

increased presence of foreign banks, lending in the banking sector remains shallow. Additionally, administrative barriers to business continue to burden the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Foreign direct investment (FDI) exceeded \$700 million in 2000, and contributed to growth and employment generation. Considerable progress was made to create a competitive and market responsive private financial sector; however, Bulgaria is far from having a broad and liquid capital market, despite a noticeable increase in trading volume in the fourth quarter. In short, while Bulgaria has made good macroeconomic progress, structural and legislative reform coupled with increased investment is necessary to achieve a fully functioning market economy.

Bulgaria has made commendable progress in addressing social benefits systems, most notably in the area of pension reform. In 2000, eight private pension funds were licensed, social security revenues increased, and share paid by individuals also increased. Reform of the health system was launched in 2000, starting with the reorganization of outpatient care, the introduction of general practitioners (GPs), and the establishment of the National Health Insurance Fund. Despite these developments, socially vulnerable groups, including the unemployed, minorities such as Roma, the elderly and the infirm, are increasingly at risk. According to the latest Early Warning Report, 18% of ethnic Turks and almost 40% of Roma are now excluded from the healthcare system.

Unemployment is a widespread and deepening concern in Bulgaria. In 2000, one fifth of the labor force was unemployed, with dramatic disparities in regional employment. The number of unemployed registered at labor offices rose by 12% in 2000. This increased joblessness has disproportionately affected minorities and women. Over the years, this ongoing problem has resulted in a dramatic deterioration in living standards. According to EBRD's Transition Report, today over one third of Bulgarians live in poverty. In tandem with declining real incomes and growing income inequality, the existing social assistance system failed to adequately respond to the needy and vulnerable. With an average monthly wage of \$111 in 2000, Bulgaria lagged behind Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, and Romania. As measured by UNDP's 2000 Human Development Index, Bulgaria has experienced the steepest downward trend in human development over the last decade, as compared to neighboring countries.

Bulgaria's population continues to age as it continues to decline, and the general health status of Bulgarians has deteriorated over the transition period. For the period 1990-1998, population growth rate per 1,000 population decreased from -0.38 to -6.4, due to continuously falling birth rates and rising mortality. Almost two thirds of Bulgarians suffer from heart and circulatory health problems and diseases. While HIV/AIDS prevalence remains low, positive cases are expected to increase in coming years, due to increased cross-border trafficking, growing intravenous drug use, an increase in sexually transmitted infections, and better reporting systems. In addition, TB incidence has risen throughout the 1990s, reaching 49.9 per 100,000, with a marked upsurge amongst children.

The educational system is deteriorating. During the 1990s, the number of students who failed to complete their studies increased fivefold. Most frequently, declining school attendance was a characteristic of ethnic minorities, especially female, the impoverished, and the disabled. In the medium to long-term, limited access to education for vulnerable groups could generate functional illiteracy, and lead to severe employment problems.

USAID Program Strategy and the U.S. National Interest

The USAID/Bulgaria program is central to the U.S. Embassy FY 2001 Mission Program Plan (MPP), which identifies National Security as the overwhelming U.S. interest in Bulgaria. In addition, key U.S. goals include support for the continued transformation of Bulgaria to a market economy coupled with assistance to the government in meeting the criteria for EU and NATO membership. USAID/Bulgaria's portfolio directly supports two MPP goals: Democracy (DH) and broad-based Economic Development (ED). The Mission also supports the MPP goals of regional stability and anti-corruption and international crime. USAID/Bulgaria contributes to the Diplomatic Activities goal by providing humanitarian aid to give immediate relief, and assisting in building capacity for disaster relief. Indirectly, USAID's programs also support the promotion of U.S. exports and the environment.

Summary Progress in Implementing the Approved Strategic Plan

The primary goal of USAID's program in Bulgaria is to help move the country far enough along the road to becoming a self-sustaining, market-based democracy. USAID/Bulgaria continued to progress in implementing the country strategy in 2000, meeting its targets across all strategic objectives. The private sector share of GDP is constantly growing and neared 70% in 2000. The improved performance of target export-oriented firms as measured by the percent increase in the value of their exports has exceeded expectations and reached 14.6%. This has contributed to the overall nationwide increase in exports (21%). Assisted target firms added more than 1,700 jobs, 55.2% of which are held by women. Pivotal amendments to existing laws and regulations further enabled the growth of the private sector. In the banking system, now stable, the non-performing loans dropped from 9.4% of aggregate lending in 1999 to 6.6% at year-end 2000. The rapid pace of the pension reform is a notable USAID achievement. The total value of assets in the private pension industry rose to \$50 million in 2000, far exceeding the target of \$15 million.

In 2000, substantial progress was achieved in the democracy goals. The long awaited NGO law was passed, which now provides a transparent and regulated environment for the operation of NGOs in the country. NGO sustainability has been enhanced for a broad spectrum of grassroots organizations through indigenous NGO "support organizations". Six regional associations of municipalities, together with the National Association of the Municipalities in the Republic of Bulgaria (NAMRB) provide a wide range of services to their members, with the NAMRB leading lobbying efforts and dialogue with Central government. Judges, once resistant, are now embracing the training provided by the USAID supported Magistrates' Training Center. In addition, four pilot courts were initiated in Bulgaria, which will demonstrate new approaches in court administration. Both of these initiatives are expected to provide conducive conditions for further judicial reform.

USAID began to address some of the social transition issues through the Regional Initiatives Fund and the Social Safety Plan, funded with the ESF resources. To date, thirty small infrastructure projects, including rehabilitation of roads, water supply systems, bridges, schools, and health care centers, were completed and another 36 are under implementation. These projects provided both short-term employment opportunities for 1,062 people in the poorest communities of the country.

Prospects through Fiscal Year 2003

Progress has been good, but the dynamic transitional environment in the country and the region, especially after the Kosovo crisis, calls for re-examination of current strategic choices and tailoring the program to the most significant needs of the country. USAID/Bulgaria is planning a number of sectoral assessments and program evaluations later during FY 2001. Their analysis, findings, and recommendations will help the Mission, in cooperation with the Washington-based technical offices, to develop its new strategy in early FY 2002. Though at a very early concept phase, it is clear that the new strategy will add more social dimensions to the USAID portfolio addressing some of the negative implications of the transition for large groups of the population. Work at local and grassroots level will continue to be important, however additional attention will be paid to working directly with the central government. Building the appropriate human capacity to implement the reforms at all levels will continue to be an important area of consideration.

Bulgaria's current political stability in the country, as well as its strong macroeconomic indicators lay the foundation for a successful new phase for USAID programs. Although upcoming parliamentary elections may influence the pace of reform, there is little doubt that Bulgaria will remain on course, headed towards EU accession within the next decade. With excellent working relations with government counterparts and other donors, the Mission is well positioned to achieve its goals.

Graduation Prospects

In order to preserve regional stability and U.S. national security interest, USAID must continue to support Bulgaria in its efforts toward greater regional integration and EU accession. Bulgaria is neither prepared democratically nor economically for graduation at this point in time. Reviewing regional experience in the northern tier and central European countries, premature graduation could significantly impair Bulgaria's prospects for EU accession, and compromise our national interests in South Eastern Europe's stability. Any firm decision regarding graduation cannot credibly be made until after a new government is seated in 2001. USAID/Bulgaria will address the graduation prospects during the process of developing its new Country Strategic Plan. Bulgaria will graduate from U.S. assistance when keystone criteria are satisfied.

SO Text for SO: 183-013 Accelerated development and growth of private enterprises in a competitive environment

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria
Objective ID: 183-013
Objective Name: Accelerated development and growth of private enterprises in a competitive environment

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

40% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
10% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
25% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
20% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
5% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

This strategic objective promotes the development of Bulgarian micro, small and medium private enterprise in a competitive free-market environment as the country prepares for accession and integration with the European and global economy. Activities under this strategic objective

strengthen business practices, reduce the legislative, regulatory and administrative barriers to investment, trade and growth, and create jobs. Activities aim to prepare Bulgaria for EU accession and to benefit Bulgarians as a whole. This SO is meeting expectations and considerable progress has been achieved in all major indicators. Although the majority of private enterprises are not ready to compete globally, Bulgaria established a satisfactory track record of economic stabilization and business performance.

Key Results:

The private sector share of gross value added grew from roughly 66% in 1999 to nearly 70% in 2000, thus meeting the target. Export-oriented enterprises -- the focus of USAID assistance -- registered an increase of over \$14 million in trade linkages, \$18 million in exports, and \$40 million in aggregate sales. Target-firm exports increased 14.6%, exceeding the 12.5% target. Assisted firms added more than 1,700 jobs, 55.2% of which are held by women. Further, 28 companies improved their business practices by adopting international industry standards, and 109 more are in the process of doing so. USAID supported enactment of 21 commercial or business-related laws and policies with public participation, and worked to reduce the level of administrative and bureaucratic constraints on businesses. Pivotal bankruptcy amendments to the commercial code will eliminate many of the cases which have been stagnating in the courts. USAID-supported business associations advocated successfully for the removal of onerous licensing and administrative requirements that deterred new business start-up.

Performance and Prospects:

According to the 2000 EU Commission report, Bulgaria's economy is not yet sufficiently market-oriented to sustain the competitive pressures of integration in the European Union. Thus, USAID will continue to support Bulgaria's private sector. We will move to advance regional initiatives, such as the Southeast European Trade Initiative (SEETI) which directly contributes to market development and trade with Western Europe.

Exports, a focal point of "competitiveness" efforts, increased strongly in 2000 driven by tourism and light manufacturing (target sectors under USAID's "competitiveness" initiative) which increased exports by 15 to 20%, according to preliminary figures. One activity brokered \$5 million of contracts between GAP Inc., Jones New York, Bushwalker, other U.S. buyers, and six Bulgarian garment manufacturers. USAID assistance also facilitated \$13.3 million in transactions, including trade, licensing, and franchising. USAID-supported companies are adopting international quality, operating, and accounting standards. Sixteen firms adopted ISO 9000 quality standards and thus are better able to penetrate Western European markets. Several other companies adopted International Accounting Standards (IAS), which facilitated borrowing, and in one instance, the issuance of \$300,000 in corporate debt.

Gender is an important consideration in programming under this SO, and of the 310 SME advisory assignments completed in 2000, more than half of them targeted woman-owned or women-managed firms. Further, assisted firms added more than 1,700 jobs, 55.2% of which are held by women. Many targeted firms generated employment in disadvantaged regions.

USAID is further promoting the growth of the private sector and job creation by mobilizing loan and equity finance to SMEs. In 2000, approximately 20 new investments were supported, with average sales increased by 11%. In late 2000, a new \$7 million Trans-Balkan Bulgaria Fund was

launched with USAID mission and regional funding, and \$500,000 has already been invested in two companies, one specializing in security alarm systems, the other in medical equipment and pharmaceuticals. BAEF pioneered mortgage lending in Bulgaria in early 2000. Three banks have since followed suit, and competition has reduced rates, making housing more affordable, and fueling development of a construction loan market. The three micro-finance activities launched in late FY 1999 are addressing need in areas hard-hit by the Kosovo crisis. Of the \$2 million in loans outstanding, 50% was lent to women. USAID also provided much-needed technical assistance to Mutual and Popular Kasas (the Bulgarian equivalent of credit unions), which have over \$700,000 in loans outstanding. Performance under these three programs is improving. USAID/Bulgaria's successful warehouse receipts program remains a model in the region, and in 2000 mobilized more than \$3.5 million in farm sector credit. As a result of the very significant results produced thus far, similar warehouse receipts systems are being considered in Romania and Kazakhstan.

USAID's Development Credit Authority (DCA) is working to mobilize debt finance for investment in industrial and municipal energy efficiency. Nearly \$1 million was lent to private and municipal borrowers under the DCA facility, with a pipeline of close to \$5 million pending. One transaction resulted in a \$400,000 investment in energy efficient boilers that helped the firm double production, market share, and significantly increase employment.

USAID's program continues to contribute to the development of laws, policies and institutions that enable private sector growth. USAID-assisted business associations and other interest groups participated in crafting a legislative agenda, and weighed-in on nearly two dozen laws and a dozen policies that improved the business environment. USAID also supported an effort to institutionalize public participation through enactment of an ordinance requiring public hearings and comment periods. Significant obstacles to accelerated private sector growth lie in persistently poor government administration at all levels, and a judiciary ill-equipped to adjudicate complex business cases. USAID provided bankruptcy software to the Sofia district courts that will expedite foreclosure proceedings, thus improving the climate for lending and credit mobilization. USAID will sustain its involvement in these initiatives and will continue to coordinate the legislative components of its program contributing to different strategic objectives.

USAID's continued support to the private sector growth and job creation is critical for the success of the reform in the country. Positive external trends are expected to support the continued success of our programs to achieve the objectives and goals of this SO. Prospects for sustained export-led growth and investment in capital formation are good due to productivity and efficiency gains, and to the relative strength of West European demand. The Mission would envisage a loss of momentum on targeted competitiveness efforts and slow down in private sector readiness for EU market penetration in the event of a reduction in funding.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

In preparation for the new strategy, the Mission will conduct several assessments and evaluations, including an evaluation of current firm level assistance model, an assessment of the role and value of micro and SME finance in Southeastern Europe, assessment of the needs of the country in the agricultural sector, and possibly a commercial law assessment. The results and the

recommendations from these efforts will further shape USAID private sector program as part of the Mission's Strategy that will be developed in early FY 2002.

Consistent with existing plans, the Mission is considering several new initiatives in FY 2001, including: High-tech/Internet Incubator; and DCA loan guarantees for "Competitive Sectors" and "Municipal Infrastructure".

Other Donor Programs:

Donors' efforts are well-coordinated through a World Bank-hosted SME Coordinating Committee comprised of a Policy Committee chaired by USAID, and a Finance Committee chaired by the EU PHARE. EU assistance has focused largely on institutional strengthening of the Bulgarian SME Agency. The British, German, and Austrian aid agencies have programs targeted at policy reform, as does the World Bank. USAID has worked closely with the EBRD, IFC, Soros Fund, the British, Dutch and Swiss to launch new SME finance initiatives.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Institutional, legal, and regulatory activities are implemented by ABA/CEELI and Management Systems International. Small and medium enterprise and trade-related activities are implemented by the FLAG consortium, comprised of three partner organizations: The International Executive Service Corps; ACDI/VOCA; and the University of Delaware. The World Council of Cooperative Credit Unions, Catholic Relief Services, and Opportunity International/Nachala Program implement USAID microfinance activities. CARESBAC/SEAF focuses on SME finance. The Municipal Energy Efficiency Project is implemented by Electrotek Concepts, with a local NGO, EnEffect. The Development Credit Authority and the Loan Portfolio Guarantee are implemented by the United Bulgarian Bank.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Accelerated development and growth of private enterprises in a competitive environment

Objective ID: 183-013

Approved: 1998-02

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Result Name: Accelerated development and growth of private enterprises in a competitive environment

Indicator: Private sector share of GDP

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage at year end

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	45	55
1998	62	65
1999	66	57
2000	70	67
2001	75	NA
2002	80	NA
2003	80	NA

Source:

National Statistical Institute; BNB; GOB; EU; IMF; WB reports

Indicator/Description:

Proportion of GDP provided by private sector

Comments:

The GDP data for 2000 is preliminary, based on adjustments against the GDP performance for the first three quarters of 2000. The private sector share of GDP through the 3rd quarter 2000 was 61-percent, with an increasing trend over the year. Final data will be available in April 2001. Another related parameter is the Gross Value Added (GVA), which is generally higher than GDP. The GVA estimate for 2000 is currently 70-percent.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Accelerated development and growth of private enterprises in a competitive environment

Objective ID: 183-013

Approved: 1998-02

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Result Name: IR 1.3.1 Development of laws, policies and institutions which enable private sector growth

Indicator: Laws, regulations and policies affecting private sector growth are drafted or amended and presented to Parliament

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	10	10
1998	12	12
1999	18	23
2000	20	21
2001	25	NA
2002	25	NA
2003	25	NA

Source:

National Assembly; IPR; ABA/CEELI; GOB

Indicator/Description:

The number of laws, regulations or policies amended, drafted or reviewed by private sector interests and presented to Parliament

Comments:

In FY 2000, USAID continued its support to associations, business support organizations and other private sector institutions that resulted in exceeding the target under key legislative and policy advocacy. More than 20 draft legislative acts with analysis, 15 summaries of Parliament Economic Commission meetings and Parliament Control sessions, and 12 economic analysis have been disseminated to approximately 200 business associations, agencies, think tanks, and government and non-government institutions. Some of the most important legislation includes: Amendment to the Labor Code; Amendments to Procurement Law; Bank liquidation; Access to Information Law; Bankruptcy; International Commercial Arbitration Act; Concessions; Access to credit; Public Registry; Normative Acts; Money Laundering Act Attorneys Act; Ombudsman Law; Specialized Courts; Ethics Codes (amendments to various laws); Court Referred ADR; Consumer Protection; Execution of Penalties; etc.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Accelerated development and growth of private enterprises in a competitive environment

Objective ID: 183-013

Approved: 1998-04

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Result Name: IR 13.2.1 Improved business performance of private sector association members

Indicator: Increase in exports of target firms

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	NA
1998	15	13
1999	10	9.5
2000	12.5	14.6
2001	15	NA
2002	15	NA
2003	20	NA

Source:

Reports of Assisted Firms, FLAG Reports

Indicator/Description:

Percent increase in the value of exports of target firms. Measures competitiveness

Comments:

This indicator was established in early 1998 as a measure for competitiveness of assisted firms. In FY 2000 FLAG assisted firms exported \$18,068,525 representing a 14.6% increase in exports (2.1% above target).

* Source IPIS, Macroeconomic Overview, <http://ipis.online.bg/macroeco/>

SO Text for SO: 183-014 A more competitive and market responsive private financial sector

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Objective ID: 183-014

Objective Name: A more competitive and market responsive private financial sector

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

80% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
10% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
10% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The purpose of this strategic objective is to develop a more competitive and market responsive private financial sector in Bulgaria. Support for banking reform strengthens banking operations, prevents future crises, and establishes procedures for the supervision of banking operations. In addition, this strategic objective assists with pension and health care financing reforms necessary

to reduce public financing requirements and to provide an adequate social security system for pensioners and the general public. Beneficiaries are all members of the Bulgarian society, which through improved financial services and social benefits will enjoy a higher standard of living. Financial sector stability, based upon public confidence is the basis for economic growth and political stability, and thus is linked to the MPP goal of economic development and contributes directly to U.S. foreign policy interests in the region. This SO is meeting expectations because of the good progress achieved at most of the intermediate results. A stable banking system has been established that is currently developing its potential to efficiently channel domestic savings into investment. The institutions required to support the development of a securities market are in place. The transition from a public pension system to a private one is nearing completion and major health financing reform is in progress.

Key Results:

Private bank assets rose to 83%, practically meeting the USAID SO target (85%). In October 2000, with USAID playing an instrumental role, Bulbank (Bulgaria's largest bank, accounting for over 26% of the banking sector assets) was sold to a foreign strategic investor. Overall, non-performing loans decreased from 9.4% of the total outstanding in 1999 to 6.6%, well-ahead of the 10% target. This result, indicative of a sounder and more efficient banking system, is due to USAID efforts in privatization, regulation and training. The USAID pension program obtained dramatic results in assisting the GOB to design and implement a private pension system that will provide long term benefits to society. The pension regulatory Agency, created in 2000 with USAID assistance, licensed 8 private pension funds (against a target of 7). Assets under management in the private pension industry rose to \$50 million, significantly exceeding the target of \$15 million. Despite the fact that market capitalization has not yet reached the planned 10 percent of GDP, there have been significant improvements in the market. For example, the weekly transaction volume of the Bulgarian Stock Exchange (BSE) rose to 825,000 shares against a target of 750,000.

Performance and Prospects:

Support to the Bulgarian Bank Consolidation Company (BCC) in the implementation of a rigorous bank privatization agenda, has progressed very successfully. The sixth (and last) bank within USAID-mandate, Biochim, is expected to be privatized in 2001, thus USAID is in an excellent position to meet its bank privatization target.

In 2000, USAID assistance to the Bulgarian National Bank (BNB) continued to be of vital importance for strengthening its supervision capabilities. At the request of the GOB, USAID expanded the scope of its program to include on-site and off-site supervision. The most significant result was the introduction of comprehensive risk-based procedures in both on and off-site supervision. Work will continue in 2001 to ensure that the BNB supervisory capacity is fully compliant with all of the Basle Core Principles.

As an adjunct to the bank supervision program, USAID has devoted significant effort to developing and strengthening the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF), established in 1999 and modeled after the US FDIC. USAID worked with the DIF management to develop all operations and systems, including premium collections, investment policies, etc. In 2000 USAID was deeply involved in the drafting of critical bank bankruptcy legislation, that will make bank resolution an administrative process managed by the DIF. Thus, the DIF will become more

efficient and transparent, benefiting depositors, creditors, and the credibility of the banking system.

In 2000, USAID launched an expanded commercial banker training program which contributes directly to building a stable and sound banking system. Through this program, USAID will strengthen the International Banking Institute (IBI) that will deliver a curriculum of banking and finance courses. These fee-based courses will ensure the sustainability of the Institute, and will prepare the next generation of bankers to better manage banks and originate credit. A cadre of instructors will be recruited and trained from the local banking community thus building institutional capacity ensuring success. This project will build banking skills and strengthen corporate governance, both of which are critical to a sound banking system that fuels investment and growth.

With excellent results from the pension reform efforts, Bulgaria is poised to successfully achieve the establishment of a sound, well-regulated private pension system. The pension reform program has been praised by government, the private sector, business associations and unions, all of which have formally requested that it be continued. The widely-recognized success of Bulgaria's pension reform resulted in the OECD plans to hold its Second International Conference on Private Pensions in Bulgaria in 2001. Continued support for institutional capacity building is required to achieve SO targets.

Bulgaria's capital market (trading volumes and market liquidity) increased for both equities and debt in 2000. Also, the first corporate bond debuted, four depository receipts were issued, and government securities began trading on the exchange. New technology was introduced permitting market institutions to consolidate all public securities transactions on the BSE, thus improving investor protection. In addition, USAID spearheaded an effort to promote regional capital markets integration, which resulted in signing memoranda of understanding between the respective institutions in Bulgaria, Greece and Austria. In this respect, USAID continues to work on a variety of issues to strengthen the financial sector, such as integration of clearance and settlements systems, cross border regulation, etc.

In the regulatory arena, USAID efforts focused on improving the supervision capabilities of the Bulgarian Securities Commission (BSC) which resulted in over 400 inspections, during which 80 violations of the securities law were identified. A new securities registration process introduced this year dramatically reduced fees, shortened processing time, and lightened the documentation burden. BSC licensed 21 new brokers, bringing the total to 224. BSC's strengthened capacity will lead to a higher degree of investor protection and confidence.

Assistance in health sector finance began in June 2000 as an integral part of USAID's social benefits finance effort. In the early stages of the reform, USAID played a vital role assisting the Ministry of Health to design and implement a badly needed national public education campaign. USAID's current health program focuses on strengthening the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) which manages all employee medical contributions. With this focus, USAID will achieve a sound financial basis for the health care system.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Given the importance of banking, capital markets, pension and health sector activities to the country's economic development and ongoing EU accession negotiations, and based upon USAID's leadership in all these areas, the Mission plans to remain involved. In 2001 USAID will conduct a sector assessment to identify needs for future banking sector programs under the revised Mission Strategy.

In capital markets, a more proactive policy dialogue with the government will promote the importance of capital markets as a means for economic growth. Listings of state companies on the exchange will be explored to improve liquidity and to attract more capital for smaller businesses. Serious attention will be given to taxation issues as taxes are currently considered to be disincentive to investors and a leading cause for the gray economy.

USAID assistance will assist the NHIF to establish adequate procedures for working with the health providers, accurate record-keeping systems, and sound procedures providing for asset management plus timely and efficient claims payment. Complementary initiatives, such as support for the creation of a single entity responsible for the collection of government receivables - tax and social contributions, including health - will be assessed for inclusion in the Mission's revised strategy.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID is the sole provider of technical assistance for bank privatization, bank supervision, deposit insurance, pension regulation, and to the capital markets institutions including the BSE, BSC and the Central Depository. USAID worked actively with the World Bank (WB) and the IMF to develop the legislative and policy frameworks that underlay Bulgaria's financial system. The British Know-How Fund supports a distance learning program with IBI. The WB supports broad health sector reform under a \$60 million facility. The WB provides financing to the National Social Security Institute and the NHIF for technology-related purchases, as well as credit lines for the development of private doctor practices and hospitals.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Barents Group LLC is the contractor for the three banking projects and the Health Sector Finance project. Carana Corporation implements the Capital Markets Development and the Pension Reform Projects and the Securities Regulatory project is implemented by Financial Markets International (FMI).

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: A more competitive and market responsive private financial sector

Objective ID: 183-014

Approved: 1998-02

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Result Name: A more competitive and market responsive private financial sector

Indicator: Private bank assets as a percent of total bank assets

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	32.7
1998	40	44
1999	50	55
2000	85	83
2001	85	NA
2002	85	NA
2003	90	NA

Source:

Bulgarian National Bank/Banking Supervision Department

Indicator/Description:

Private bank assets as a percent of total bank assets

Comments:

Both domestic and foreign (branches and subs) private assets are included

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: A more competitive and market responsive private financial sector
 Objective ID: 183-014
 Approved: 1998-02 Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria
 Result Name: IR 14.1 A sound, regulated and efficient banking system established
 Indicator: Non-performing loans as a percent of total bank loans (more than 60 days past due)
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	22
1998	20	11.7
1999	10	9.4
2000	8	6.6
2001	5	NA
2002	5	NA
2003	5	NA

Source:
 Bulgarian National Bank/Banking Supervision Department

Indicator/Description:
 Gross book value of non-performing loans (more than 60 days past due) to total bank loans

Comments:

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: A more competitive and market responsive private financial sector

Objective ID: 183-014

Approved: 1998-02

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Result Name: A more competitive and market responsive private financial sector

Indicator: Market capitalization as a percent of GDP

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	0	0
1998	5	7
1999	7	3.3
2000	10	5.9
2001	10	NA
2002	12	NA
2003	13	NA

Source:

Bulgarian Stock Exchange (BSE)

Indicator/Description:

Market Capitalization of private sector firms whose shares/securities are listed on a licensed exchange

Comments:

There is a significant improvement in the performance of the Bulgarian Capital Market. Despite this adjustment of the expected market performance from 15% to 10% is made for 2001.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: A more competitive and market responsive private financial sector

Objective ID: 183-014

Approved: 1998-02

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Result Name: IR 1.4.3 A Sound, Regulated Private Pension System Established

Indicator: Value of Private Pension Assets Under Management

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: thousands USD

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	0	0
1998	0	0
1999	0	0
2000	10000	50000
2001	60000	NA
2002	70000	NA
2003	90000	NA

Source:

Association of Private Pension Funds

Indicator/Description:

Aggregate value of pension fund assets under management at calendar year-end by licensed pension fund companies.

Comments:

Due to the exceptional results of the Bulgarian Pension Reform this indicator was adjusted upward.

As described in the R4 for FY 00 this indicator replaces as reporting the Number of licensed dealers

SO Text for SO: 183-021 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in public policy decision-making

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria
Objective ID: 183-021
Objective Name: Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in public policy decision-making

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
10% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
90% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

This SO directly supports the MPP Democracy and Human Rights objective since the existence of a strong and well-informed civil society is integral to the goal of a free-market economy with democratic institutions. Therefore, USAID is building the capacity of NGOs to play a key role

in facilitating broad public participation in policy and decision making. The objective will be achieved when a broad spectrum of politically active NGOs represent diversified groups of citizens, who receive objective news from independent media. Direct beneficiaries include NGOs, independent media, parliament, local governments, businesses, and citizens. This SO is meeting expectations with considerable progress shown in all major indicators. Although more time is needed for active citizen participation in public life, awareness of NGOs has substantially increased. Improvements were also made in the media environment, with more Bulgarians receiving information from private media sources.

Key Results:

Although public participation in NGO activities remains at the level of 4%, public awareness of NGOs has risen from 52% to 61% this year. More citizens are choosing to receive their news from independent media, and the number of citizens receiving news from private TV stations during the reporting period doubled. This progress is reflected in the 2000 NGO Sustainability Index rating. With exclusive USAID assistance, the NGO law was enacted. The tax amendments to support NGO development, drafted with USAID assistance, should be adopted in 2001. Thirteen Intermediary Support Organizations (ISOs) continue to provide grants, training and networking services to NGOs in critical sectors. This new infrastructure has enabled grassroots NGOs to more effectively advocate and provide services to their constituents. The media environment also improved during the reporting period. With USAID's assistance, several amendments to media legislation were accepted and the Access to Information Law passed - a significant increase in public transparency.

Performance and Prospects:

This year's major accomplishment was the passage of a progressive NGO law, improving the sustainability index rating from 4.5 to 3.5. The old legislation was ambiguous, and contained overly restrictive provisions. Enactment of the new law (conforming to emerging international standards) will contribute significantly to an improved legal environment for NGO activities. In addition, this year USAID-sponsored training of 10 MPs, ministry officials and experts, resulting in draft amendments to NGO tax legislation. When adopted, the amendments will increase NGO opportunities to attract financial resources and bolster sustainability.

Another important success was the creation of a support and service provision infrastructure for grassroots NGOs (reflected by the increased service provision rating from 4.0 to 3.0). USAID has progressed on the sustainability curve by developing the capacity of 13 NGOs to act as Intermediary Support Organizations (ISOs). These ISOs are assisting NGOs working in democracy, economic strengthening, social safety net and environment throughout Bulgaria and are intended to become major funding magnets for the sector after the end of USAID assistance. During the review period, ISOs funded more than 30 grassroots NGOs and hundreds of NGOs received technical assistance, training, and networking services. USAID will continue to focus on ISOs and the services they provide, which will gradually lead to improvements in service provision and infrastructure, as well as better organizational capacity of NGOs to serve their constituents.

USAID supported the initiation of amendments to the Media law and the adoption of the Access to Information Act, the first of a Freedom of Information legislation package, leading to improvements in the observed indicators. With USAID assistance, the first Broadcast Training

Center in Bulgaria continued to train emerging independent media professionals. The center has trained a cadre of qualified Bulgarian trainers and is providing ongoing training in videojournalism, news production and television management. The news staff of the first independent national TV channel were trained at the center. However, further improvements in media laws and the passage of additional freedom of information legislation in line with EU membership criteria and internationally accepted standards are needed. Being the only TV training facility in the country, the Training Center will require extensive efforts in the next few years to considerably improve the professional level of newly licensed TV stations.

Year 2000 was marked by sound developments in the work of Coalition 2000. Public-private partnerships in counteracting corruption, a novelty at the time when USAID began its support for Coalition 2000, have become better accepted as a policy instrument in Bulgaria. The public-private expert group on corruption in customs and illegal trafficking has become one of the most impressive examples of such cooperation, leading to sweeping changes in the top management of customs in January 2001. In the legislative framework arena, the Ombudsman draft law was introduced in the Bulgarian Parliament. This national level approach was augmented by introducing local civic mediators at the municipal level. In addition, anti-corruption began to make way into the curricula of several educational institutions in Bulgaria. Significantly, the Coalition 2000 model was replicated in seven other transition countries through the Southeast European Legal Development Initiative (SELDI), a project within the framework of the Stability Pact. Additional information about anti-corruption activities is provided in the Supplemental Annex.

Integration of minorities is key for Bulgaria's accession into the EU. However, the Bulgarian government was slow to address this issue. Therefore, USAID is improving the situation of minorities in key municipalities through training, small grants, technical assistance, and other support through a conflict resolution and ethnic integration program. The main goal of the program, which started as a pilot in the city of Lom, is to assist Roma to improve their economic, social, and educational opportunities, as well as to advance interethnic relations.

The product of the Parliamentary Internship Program has been highly praised by the Bulgarian Parliament and received recognition by Bulgarian President. In this program, students serve as voluntary assistant-interns and provide legislative technical support by preparing comprehensive legislative research studies.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Despite the numerous successes under this SO, there are continuing challenges to NGO sustainability. The government, business leaders and the general public continue to lack an understanding of the value of NGOs. NGOs find it difficult to mobilize local resources. A long-term goal of USAID is to promote corporate and community giving and to introduce models of community philanthropy and strategic partnership to promote sustainability. While USAID will continue work with ISOs to ensure sustainable service provision to smaller NGOs, more work is needed on local level solutions. Therefore, USAID is initiating a new program to build support for sustainable partnerships. As NGOs, businesses, and government work together to resolve community problems, USAID will assist in the establishment of community funds to promote sustainable development. We will also work to advance NGO sustainability by assisting social service NGOs to initiate businesses related to their mission.

USAID is committed to free and objective broadcast media. To evaluate the need of future assistance, USAID will conduct an assessment of the whole media sector, including press, and use it as a basis for the new media strategy.

While the Coalition 2000 program will be completed in the mid-year, a follow-on effort will continue to raise public awareness for corruption in specific target areas. Based on demand, USAID envisions selected technical assistance to the central government to support their internal anti-corruption initiatives.

As the ethnic integration program is gaining momentum it is important to note the uniqueness of the approach. Instead of focusing activities on and for the Roma population alone, the program has united whole communities: NGOs, businesses, local government, and regular citizens in a cooperative planning process around priority issues. Thus Roma problems are being resolved in the context of the problems of the whole community, further contributing to Roma integration. As successes build, USAID will replicate this model in other communities.

USAID anticipates launching an extensive legislative strengthening program. This comprehensive effort will be initiated with a needs assessment in 2001. To respond to urgent needs in view of forthcoming Parliamentary elections in June 2001, USAID is starting a Get-Out-the-Vote and Political Party Assistance Programs. These will address the declining voter turnouts and will assist major parties to develop clear and effective messages.

In preparation for the new strategy, the Mission is undertaking an assessment of the democracy sector in the country in cooperation with G/DG.

Other Donor Programs:

During the review period, USAID played a leading role in donor coordination. The variety of players in the country and the diversified nature of the NGO sector led USAID and other donors to conclude that closer coordination and information sharing was necessary. USAID helped pull the donor community together by conducting a survey on donor assistance in Bulgaria to ensure the future responsiveness of programs. The USAID small grants program on anti-corruption is complemented by the Dutch Embassy and others.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID implements activities under this SO through U.S. NGOs including the Institute for Sustainable Communities, Freedom House, the International Center for Not-For-Profit Law, International Research and Exchanges Board, and the International Development Law Institute. Major Bulgarian partners include the Bulgarian Parliament, Bulgarian local governments, and NGOs.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in public policy decision-making

Objective ID: 183-021

Approved: 1998-02

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Result Name: IR 21.1 Strengthened capacity of non-governmental organizations

Indicator: NGO Sustainability Index

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Scale

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	Stage 2(4,0)
1998	NA	Stage 2(3,6)
1999	Stage 2(3,4)	Stage 2(4,0)
2000	Stage 2(3,8)	Stage 2(3,7)
2001	Stage 2(3,6)	NA
2002	Stage 2(3,4)	NA
2003	Stage 2(3,2)	NA

Source:

ENI/DGSR's NGO Sustainability Index

Indicator/Description:

Seven aspects of sustainability (legal environment, organizational, financial viability, advocacy, service provision, infrastructure, public image) are analyzed. The index uses a seven point scale, with seven indicating a very low level of development and one indicating a very advanced NGO sector. Three stages (stage one being the lowest) classify the maturity of CEE countries CSO sectors. Stage one(5 to 7), Stage two (5 to 3), stage three (3 to 1).

Comments:

The NGO Sustainability Index has been measured since 1997. However, in 1999, the methodology was changed, and 2 new dimensions were added (service provision and infrastructure), which contributed to a drop in the Bulgaria's rating to 4.0. Targets were adjusted accordingly.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in public policy decision-making

Objective ID: 183-021

Approved: 1998-02

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Result Name: IR 21.2.1 Electronic media legal/regulatory framework improved

Indicator: Enactment and implementation of electronic media and telecommunications legislation that conform to international standards

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Yes/No

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	ML, TL Drafted	ML, TL Drafted
1998	ML, TL Adopted	ML, TL Adopted
1999	ML, TL Amended/Monitored/F Drafted	ML Amended/ML Monitored/F Drafted
2000	ML, TL Amended/Monitored/F Passed	ML Amended
2001	Monitored	NA
2002	Monitored	NA
2003	Monitored	NA

Source:

Grantee's reports

Indicator/Description:

Media Law (ML), Telecommunications Law(TL), FOIA(F)

Comments:

Although both the Media and the Telecommunications Laws were adopted, amendments are needed to ensure compliance with international standards. The Promedia program will continue to work towards the necessary amendments and has started a monitoring project on the implementation of the laws. Promedia will also work towards passage of Freedom of Information Laws, with the Access to Information Law being the first and the most important of the package.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in public policy decision-making

Objective ID: 183-021

Approved: 1998-02

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Result Name: Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in public policy decision-making

Indicator: Percent of population who are aware of any NGO's role in the public policy matter

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	NA
1998	NA	52
1999	52	52
2000	54	61
2001	56	NA
2002	58	NA
2003	60	NA

Source:

USAID survey

Indicator/Description:

NGO role defined as sponsorship, support/opposition or issue awareness campaign

Comments:

As change in public awareness is a long-term effort, targets were developed on the basis of an assumption of slow growth. In 2000 the USAID program will start addressing this issue as a priority through a new program.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in public policy decision-making

Objective ID: 183-021

Approved: 1998-02

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Result Name: IR 21.1.1 Enabling legal and regulatory environment for civil society organizations in place

Indicator: Legal and regulatory changes that empower NGOs in public affairs

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: NGO law (NL), Tax legislation changes (TL)

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NL Passed	NL Drafted
1998	NL Passed	NL Introduced in Parliament
1999	NL Passed	NL Passed 1st reading
2000	NL Passed	NL Passed/TL Drafted
2001	NL Passed/TL Drafted	NA
2002	NL Passed/TL Passed	NA
2003	NL Passed/TL Passed	NA

Source:

Parliament's legal agenda

Indicator/Description:

Includes legislation on law governing NGO status, legislation that addresses tax issues, legal framework for NGO-local government partnerships.

Comments:

The NGO law (NL) passed the first reading and currently awaits adoption at the second reading. The passage of the NGO law is one of USAID's primary objectives, as it will not only clear the ambiguities and remove the restrictive provisions for NGO activity, but will also provide the basis for future amendments on tax legislation to help NGOs attract financial resources. Work on tax legislation(TL) will commence upon NGO law passage.

SO Text for SO: 183-022 An improved judicial system that better supports democratic processes and market reforms

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria
Objective ID: 183-022
Objective Name: An improved judicial system that better supports democratic processes and market reforms

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
85% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
15% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Rule of law is critical to implementation of the MPP because effective democratic processes and market reforms as well as respect for human rights are contingent upon improvements in the judicial system. This SO supports the reform of the Bulgarian judicial system by focusing on

improved professionalism of the judiciary and improved court administration. An ultimate goal of the SO is a change in attitudes, knowledge, skills and behavior of judges and court personnel. The program includes establishment of pilot courts and technical assistance in identifying and promoting legislative and administrative reforms necessary to improve administrative procedures, case and docket handling and case management and tracking. The direct beneficiaries of this program are the Bulgarian judges, through their own increased capacity and a better functioning judicial system, and society as a whole, thus forming the basis for a strong civil society and a well-functioning private sector. This SO is meeting expectations. Over 80% of the judges in the country have participated in training delivered by the Magistrates Training Center and thus have increased their effectiveness and professionalism. Further, the pilot courts have introduced new procedures, which allow them to administer the process more efficiently. This was done more quickly than planned, giving other courts an effective model for improved administration. Despite the lack of recognition of the progress of the judiciary in a recent EU accession report, USAID believes that the judiciary has made great strides in the last year and is on the path to substantive reform. We anticipate that once that as the institutional framework for continuing judicial education and career development of judges takes hold--through USAID's support--the Ministry of Justice and other donors will provide funding for the continuing effort.

Key Results:

USAID was instrumental in the creation of the only judicial training institution in Bulgaria - the Magistrate Training Center (MTC). The center has further developed its capacity to deliver high-quality training and is already a highly respected entity by Bulgarian magistrates. In its second year of operation, the MTC has trained over 1,700 judges through a series of 57 courses on commercial, criminal and civil laws, establishing the basis for improved professionalism. Young judges (with less than 1 year of experience) received special attention and training was delivered to 50% of them on procedural laws. The center has already trained 8 judges to work as trainers, thus exceeding the 2% target. The program has achieved impressive national coverage and has been acclaimed for building a professionally trained faculty for the MTC. At the same time, the quality and professionalism of court administrative staff has also been substantially enhanced by tailored court personnel training.

USAID's program to improve court administration has also met with marked success, and it remains the sole program of its kind. USAID established 4 pilot courts in various parts of Bulgaria that have been reengineered to improve administrative efficiency and public service through a variety of reforms in automation systems and record keeping, improving the court's physical environment, redefining personnel functions and a host of other improvements. USAID is also working at the national level to promote legislative amendments that will ensure the smooth administrative operation of courts throughout the country.

Performance and Prospects:

USAID remains the decisive leader among donors in judicial reform assistance. After its impressively rapid start, the program has become fully established and widely recognized by all stakeholders in this area. To reach our goal of improved professionalism of the judiciary through continuing legal education, USAID continues to focus on the development of the MTC as an efficient and self-sustainable institute and as the major provider of judicial training in Bulgaria. USAID has continued to provide assistance with management, operations, strategy and planning to the MTC to promote its long-term sustainability. In the past year, the curriculum has been

tailored to respond to the specific needs of the MTC's target groups: judicial candidates, new judges, experienced judges, specialized judges and administrative personnel. By the end of 2001, programming will also target prosecutors and investigators.

The pilot court administration program is ahead of schedule with four model pilot courts already in progress. USAID plans to expand this program with the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Judicial Council and its judicial counterparts to include courts of differing levels, sizes and locations. The pilot court system has already enabled participating courts to function with exponentially increased efficiency. The non-judicial staffs in those courts have assumed increased responsibilities that have enabled judges to focus on judicial as opposed to administrative tasks. Cases are well organized; documents are maintained in a professional and orderly manner; tasks are clearly defined; systems are automated to save time and ensure uniformity; and physical spaces are user friendly for the public and convenient for court employees. In the aggregate, these changes serve as a model for the development of national court administration capacity.

In addition to expanding the number of pilot courts, USAID will focus its attention in 2001 on linking courts through an automated case tracking and management system. This will ensure much needed uniformity within the overall judicial system at a variety of levels, and it is as an important component in the development of an integrated national system. This effort will be coordinated with USAID's ongoing provision of technical assistance in identifying and promoting legislative and administrative reforms necessary to create a national court administration system. The creation of such a system is a long-term goal targeted for completion within the life of the project.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The USAID judicial reform program has been widely recognized by international donors and local counterparts, including the Ministry of Justice and Supreme Judicial Council and is a key element of the U.S.-Bulgaria bilateral assistance program. Now that the program has gained the confidence of the judiciary, the program needs to develop a greater policy focus so that enforcement of judicial decisions can be enhanced. In addition, because prosecutors and investigators are part of the magistrature, increased attention will be paid to the development of those groups during 2001 to ensure balance within the overall program strategy. The significance and complexity of the overall task of reforming the judicial system is likely to require sustained engagement by USAID and other donors for several years to come. USAID believes that to effectively establish the Magistrate Training Center, pave the road for its long-term sustainability and improve the efficiency of Bulgarian courts, this program will need to extend beyond 2002. Changes to indicators for this SO for the next reporting period are discussed in the Updated Results Framework Annex.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID continues to be at the forefront of activities and donor interest in this area. The leading role of USAID has been recognized by all international and bilateral donors and we have maintained close cooperation with interested stakeholders in developing a strategic approach to donor assistance in the area of judicial reform. The array of donor interest in the area of judicial reform has expanded, but has not yet resulted in much significant assistance. The Dutch have a pre-accession assistance project with the MTC which is a moderate training program on EU

legislation and practice. The Council of Europe's Directorate on Human Rights has supported two human rights seminars. However, the EU and the World Bank have listed judicial reform as a high priority in their public administration reform agenda and increased assistance is expected. The program developed by the EU was been structured to complement the USAID program and represents a modest addition in resources and scope.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID is implementing its Judicial Strengthening Program through a Cooperative Agreement with the East-West Management Institute. USAID is also providing direct support to the Magistrate Training Center, which is the key Bulgarian counterpart for the program.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: An improved judicial system that better supports democratic processes and market reforms

Objective ID: 183-022

Approved: 1999-09

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Result Name: IR 22.1.1 Judicial training institution established

Indicator: Strengthened capacity of the Magistrate Training Center

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Yes/No

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	Yes	No
1999	Yes	No
2000	Yes (needs assessment, target groups, curricula)	Yes (needs assessment, target groups, curricula, modules-developed)
2001	Yes (curricula updated, modules-developed, modules-delivered)	N/A
2002	Yes (diverse funding sources, permanent curricula, permanent modules, independent status)	NA
2003	Yes (diverse funding sources, permanent curricula, permanent modules, autonomy)	NA

Source:

USAID implementors

Indicator/Description:

A comprehensive institutional assessment of the Magistrate Training Center, its management, staff and training needs and capacities. Progress is measured on stages: needs assessment conducted, target groups determined, curricula developed, training modules developed, training modules delivered.

Comments:

The Magistrate Training Center is the single tool for providing judicial training in Bulgaria and its capacity is crucial for the implementation of the program on a SO level.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: An improved judicial system that better supports democratic processes and market reforms

Objective ID: 183-022

Approved: 1999-09

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Result Name: IR 22.1.2 Judicial qualifications enhanced through continuing legal education

Indicator: Number of judges trained

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	NA	5
2000	30	35
2001	50	NA
2002	90	NA
2003	100	NA

Source:

USAID and implementor

Indicator/Description:

Number of judges trained as a percentage from the total number of judges

Comments:

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: An improved judicial system that better supports democratic processes and market reforms

Objective ID: 183-022

Approved: 1999-09

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Result Name: IR 22.1.1 Judicial training institution established

Indicator: Number of judges trained as trainers

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	NA	NA
2000	2	2
2001	4	NA
2002	5	NA
2003		NA

Source:

USAID partners

Indicator/Description:

Number of judges trained as trainers, necessary for the needs of the Magistrate Training Center

Comments:

The optimal percentage of judges trained as trainers, that would meet the needs the MTC is 5% of the total number of judges in Bulgaria.

SO Text for SO: 183-023 Local governments are making responsive choices and acting on them effectively and accountably

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Objective ID: 183-023

Objective Name: Local governments are making responsive choices and acting on them effectively and accountably

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
10% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
10% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
80% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

This SO strengthens the local government element of Bulgaria's governmental structure by promoting decentralization and the adoption of a favorable legal framework to provide local governments with the authority to match responsibilities; establishing financial tools, resources

and practices for the creation of a sound municipal finance base; developing more efficient and participatory local administrations; and by supporting local governments through development of intermediate support organizations (ISOs). The direct beneficiaries are local governments; local and national level government officials and staff; members of parliament; indigenous ISOs together with their directors, boards and staff; the private business sector; and citizens. This SO is meeting expectation because of the improved effectiveness, responsiveness and accountability of the local governments as reported by the survey conducted by the Mission in January 2001. Further, as reported in UNDP's Annual Early Warning Report, citizen confidence in municipal authorities continues to be much higher than confidence in other state institutions.

Key Results:

Notwithstanding modest gains shown by the SO indicators, results are encouraging. The indicator on legal reform shows a positive tendency for the third year in a row. This is exemplified by the adoption of the Urban Development Act. Also adopted were key enabling legislation for the Regional Development Act and the Public Procurement Act and critical amendments in the Local Self-government and Local Administration Acts. While local government authority over annual municipal budgets shows a slight increase compared to the previous year, an important measure of our success is the resolution of an important conflict between central and local authorities -- as of 2001, the Ministry of Finance will no longer mandate municipal expenditures priorities. Although the citizens' perception of local governments' responsiveness, effectiveness, and accountability, indicates some amelioration compared to 1999, the indicator is still under target. Interesting to note, is the fact that municipalities in which USAID has invested resources to establish Customer Service and Information Centers significantly outperform other municipalities in this particular target.

Performance and Prospects:

A measure of the success of this SO is the increasing professionalism of local governments as well as the legitimacy and respect accorded them by national institutions. This is exemplified by the fact that the voice of local government is increasingly heard at the national level, and that their economic health is capturing the attention of central government and is seen as contributing to the country's economic condition. Notwithstanding the less than conducive climate for decentralization policy reform at national level, USAID's Local Government Initiative (LGI) has had significant achievements in several areas. In all, LGI drafted six municipal regulations, assessed five draft laws, and prepared and published numerous resource materials on drafting legislation, lobbying and other related policy reform topics. Key central and local government experts have been trained in legislative drafting techniques and have already begun to capitalize on this knowledge with increasingly well-drafted legislative acts.

The lobbying skills of ISOs are increasingly effective. One USAID-supported ISO, the National Association of Municipalities in the Republic of Bulgaria (NAMRB), lobbied for changes to three texts of the Municipal Budgets Act. As a result, the Constitutional Court repealed the texts on grounds of unconstitutionality. This important and far-reaching action prohibits the Ministry of Finance from withholding local government budget subsidies for non-substantive reasons, holds that local governments will no longer be mandated to invest their resources only in government securities, and allows local governments to incur debt in excess of 10% of planned income.

In the area of fiscal decentralization a major success has been the elimination of centrally mandated priorities in municipal spending for 2001. In addition, as a result of USAID training and technical assistance in municipal finance, over 70 Bulgarian municipalities are applying modern budgeting practices. Notwithstanding these important strides, the pace of fiscal reform is tempered by the continued poor state of local government finances. Unreformed national policies exemplified by significant unfunded mandates to local governments and the lack of political will to tackle controversial fiscal reform issues before the upcoming parliamentary elections scheduled for June 2001 are the chief obstacles to further progress.

Association development is an area where we have exceeded expectations. Sixteen Bulgarian NGOs are now independently conducting local government related training, indicating substantial progress in the institutionalization of professional training capacity within national and regional partner ISOs. This year, more than 2000 municipal employees have been trained resulting in a measurable amelioration in municipal capacity in the areas of strategic planning, municipal property management, public procurement and customer service. A successful training initiative piloted this year dealt with Solid Waste Fee Setting. Almost half of all Bulgarian municipalities were exposed to a new, LGI developed solid waste fee setting methodology. Sixty municipalities were trained in the methodology and virtually all are implementing its principles.

The network of NGOs acting as local government intermediate support organizations was further expanded by the creation of three new regional associations and one new professional association. The capacity building work of two of the most influential of NGOs that we support, the NAMRB and the Foundation for Local Government Reform (FLGR), is well advanced. Although still supported financially by USAID, they are increasingly self-sufficient to independently conduct training and provide other key services to local governments. NAMRB is now the statutory voice for all 262 Bulgarian municipalities, which alone gives it a measure of sustainability. The FLGR has developed into a first-rate, innovative, and well-respected think-tank. A notable success of these NGOs includes the placing on the national agenda recommendations on issues relating to Public Orders & Tenders, Concessions, and Trade Companies in Municipal Ownership. The regional associations of municipalities supported by USAID have further diversified their portfolio of services. They are focusing increasingly on cross-border initiatives, such as the first Euro-region established between Bulgaria and Romania (Danube-South) and the Cooperation Agreement between the Association of Rhodope Municipalities and the Greek Association of Border Regions (Delta-Rhodopi). We intend to continue supporting these ISOs in the framework of a direct grants program with a leading Bulgarian NGO.

Customer service and information centers were opened in four new cities: Vidin, Svistov, Rousse and Silistra. This innovative model has resulted in increased citizens' assessment of local government performance and effectiveness and has created a great deal of interest in municipalities both in Bulgaria and abroad. We will replicate this service in other cities, and further develop the model by incorporating capacities not only to better serve the public, but also to actively involve citizens in decision-making at all levels of government.

Under the Technical Twinning Program four new Bulgarian municipalities (Vidin, Silistra, Veliko Turnovo and Pazardzhik) are being exposed to American municipal expertise and innovative practices. These partnerships have already led to joint implementation of municipal development projects. Previously twinned municipalities are successfully replicating best practices in the design of municipal marketing strategies and improving tender procedures for sale of municipal land.

Efforts to strengthen municipal economic development have been advanced mainly through the PLEDGE program that is being implemented in 29 communities. Of these, 20 communities are in the process of business plan development or the initial start-up of their economic renewal projects, while nine have already begun implementing projects and creating results. Over 1,100 local community participants are involved in local economic development capacity building and 152 jobs have been created for low-skilled, unemployed, mostly Roma. PLEDGE Community Centers have trained and placed in jobs 20 Roma women as well as developed a program for the rehabilitation and social integration of socially disadvantaged citizens. Working in tandem with the Bulgarian National Employment Service, PLEDGE has also institutionalized a worker retraining program that has assisted in creating 149 jobs.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

In FY 2001, USAID is launching a new phase of the LGI program designed to address alternative and flexible approaches towards fiscal and administrative decentralization, municipal finance, and increased citizen participation in local government. In addition, in FY 2001, USAID will institutionalize its direct grants program through an indigenous grant-making organization and will continue building the capacity of the local government support organizations. The Technical Twinning Program will include replication of good municipal practices developed under already established partnerships between Bulgarian and US municipalities.

Other Donor Programs:

Currently USAID is the only donor with a comprehensive program fostering local government development. However, several bilateral donors (the Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland, France) and the EU provide assistance to associations and municipalities in ways that complement USAID efforts. The British Know How Fund provides technical assistance to three Bulgarian municipalities and plans to help regional governments in strategic planning. The World Bank has recently indicated its interest to focus on intergovernmental fiscal relations in its new strategy. UNDP is also considering major involvement at the municipal level by developing a model of a good and effective municipality. USAID has information sharing mechanisms in place and has excellent relations with all active donors in the country.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

A joint partnership of Management Systems International, Development Alternatives International, Research Triangle Institute (Local Government Initiative); ICMA (Technical Twinning Program); Urban Institute (municipal credit study); PLEDGE (a USDoL project); The National Association of the Municipalities in the Republic of Bulgaria; and The Foundation for Local Government Reform.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Local governments are making responsive choices and acting on them effectively and accountably

Objective ID: 183-023

Approved: 1998-02

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Result Name: Local governments are making responsive choices and acting on them effectively and accountably

Indicator: Index of citizen ranking of local governments' responsiveness, effectiveness and accountability

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: 5-step scale (0 to 4 with 4 being max)

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NA	1.65
1999	1.69	1.59
2000	1.75	1.62
2001	1.78	NA
2002	1.81	NA
2003	1.84	NA

Source:

USAID Survey (baseline data, 1998)

Indicator/Description:

The overall index of citizen ranking of local governments' performance is disaggregated in the following four sub-indices: a) Effectiveness; b) Responsiveness; c) Accountability; d) Citizens knowledge, Information and Participation

Comments:

The overall index (consisting of four sub-indices), with 4.0 being complete satisfaction, is based on SO 2.3 goal. The survey includes a group of 27 municipalities. The values reported in the table show the aggregated data from four sub-indices. In particular, the sub-indices for effectiveness, responsiveness, and accountability show a slight increase over last year. However, the sub-index for citizen information and participation has decreased for third year in a row. For this reason, the overall indicator is still under the baseline data for 1998, though there is a slight amelioration compared to 1999. It is also interesting to note, that municipalities in which USAID has invested resources to establish Customer service and Information Centers significantly outperform other municipalities in this particular target.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Local governments are making responsive choices and acting on them effectively and accountably

Objective ID: 183-023

Approved: 1998-02

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Result Name: IR 23.1 National legal framework provides local governments with the authority to match the responsibilities devolved by the state and delegated by the citizens

Indicator: Key legislation concerning local governments in place

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	NA
1998	NA	51
1999	55	57
2000	60	69
2001	70	NA
2002	75	NA
2003	80	NA

Source:

LGI/Associations

Indicator/Description:

Percentage of key legislation refers to those legislative acts from the total pool of identified priorities that are already part of the national legal framework and are fully intact. The indicator measures the speed and scope of legal empowerment of local governments achieved over the course of each successive year.

Comments:

13 key acts and draft acts were tracked during the year. The indicator shows a positive tendency for a third year in a row. This is exemplified by the adoption of the Urban Development Act and enabling legislation for the Regional Development Act and the Public Procurement Act. Critical amendments were also enacted in the Local Self-Government and Local Administration Act.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Local governments are making responsive choices and acting on them effectively and accountably

Objective ID: 183-023

Approved: 1998-02

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Result Name: IR 23.2 The financial tools, resources, and practices of local governments to fulfill their responsibilities and improve the local revenue base are in place

Indicator: Local government authority over annual municipal budget

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	8	15
1999	17	18.5
2000	8	19.77
2001	20	NA
2002	21	NA
2003	22	NA

Source:

National Statistics

Indicator/Description:

The indicator measures the percent of local government authority over annual municipal budget, by identifying own-source revenues as a share of the municipal budgets.

Comments:

The planned level for year 2000 (indicated in last year's R4 as 8%) reflected the initial expectation that the Ministry of Finance's subsidy policy will change to reflect health sector reform. As this did not occur, we have reverted to the original methodology of setting targets and reporting achievements. However, for the year 2000 the original (now irrelevant) target still shows 8%.

SO Text for SO: 183-041 Special Initiatives

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Objective ID: 183-041

Objective Name: Special Initiatives

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

30% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
5% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
5% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
5% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
5% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
10% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
5% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
10% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
5% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
10% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
10% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

No Results Framework is prepared for the "Special initiatives" SO, thus no over-arching progress assessment is made. Each of the nine SO 4.1 activities contributes to U.S. national security and regional stability through unique programs that are not directly addressed within other SOs. In this report, we have added indicators for each activity to reflect anticipated results.

1. Bulgaria Crisis Recovery Program (BCRP): The Bulgaria Crisis Recovery Program was funded with \$5 million of SEED resources to accelerate the economic recovery of communities affected by the Kosovo crisis. Assistance, provided via the Danube River Initiative, included over 400 micro-credit loans, the Vidin business incubator, extensive technical assistance and training to municipalities, grants to small and medium enterprises, small-scale infrastructure grants in 9 municipalities, 10 local community economic development projects, Customer Service and Information Centers in 4 cities, and 7 NGO grants to create multi-sector partnerships within the communities. These accomplishments have created or sustained 992 jobs in the Danube River region. In addition, as part of the BCRP, AUBG provided vocational training and education to 276 young Kosovar refugees. Further, 76 Kosovars attended courses in AUBG's English Language Institute and 10 Kosovar students were admitted to AUBG's regular undergraduate program. Under this activity, USAID expects that 45% of the Kosovar students will improve their employment positions due to the training program.

2. Economic Support Funds (ESF): A total of \$25 million ESF funds were granted to the GOB for external debt service to the U.S. (PL 480 debt) and the World Bank. Using local currency allocations, the GOB completed 30 activities under the Regional Initiatives Fund, including rehabilitation of market structures, bridges, schools, and healthcare centers. An additional 36 activities are in progress. The indicator for this activity reflects the number of jobs created during the rehabilitation efforts, i.e., short-term employment opportunities for 1,062 people.

3. Environmental Partnerships - Nature Conservation: To capitalize on the achievements of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) Project, USAID/Bulgaria launched the Biodiversity Conservation and Economic Growth Project (BCEG) in May 2000. The project aims to improve the institutional framework and capacity for protected area management in a way beneficial for vulnerable communities surrounding Rila and Central Balkan National Parks. Under the new initiative, USAID-funded experts provided significant legislative drafting and policy support to the Ministry of Environment and Water in the development of the Biodiversity Act and the Environmental Protection Act -- key pieces of environmental legislation still pending parliamentary adoption. Despite these developments, the institutional and legislative frameworks for protected area management are still evolving, and secondary legislation is needed to ensure their application and enforcement. Importantly, Bulgaria's first national park management plans were finalized, and the Terms of Reference for the management plan of the new Rila Monastery Nature Park developed. As reflected in the newly introduced performance indicator for this activity, seventeen contemporary protected area management practices were adopted and implemented by the Bulgarian park managers in the areas of tourist management, visitor interpretation and education, management zoning, and work with surrounding communities. Significant strides have also been made in institutionalizing the principle of public information awareness as a stepping stone for public participation in biodiversity conservation. Key target groups have been engaged to participate in policy decision-making and management of the protected areas through orientation workshops on the upcoming management plan public hearings, the launch of the first popular text on Bulgaria's biodiversity, and the development of public relations strategies for park directorates. The Mission is assisting the Rila and Central Balkan National Parks to identify ways to ease dependency on donor funding for protected area management.

4. The Internet Initiative for Economic Development: In FY 2000 USAID Bulgaria joined the Global/HCD-managed Pilot Public Computer & Communication Center (PC3) Telecenter project, and granted support for the establishment of two Internet portals by indigenous NGOs. Through the pilot two-year PC3 Telecenter activity, USAID aims to increase public access to computers and the Internet, train local users and grant free or subsidized access to targeted social groups such as women, minorities, and the unemployed, in an effort to address communities needs and create a broad customer base for the telecenters. The South East Europe (SEE) Online Activity aims to establish an Internet platform for regional cooperation and information exchanges by creating virtual network of civil society organizations. Through an interactive web page, a database for major NGOs is being finalized to cover 7 countries – Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Yugoslavia, Macedonia, and Romania. The Bulgaria Economic portal aims to address the need for well-structured, organized and reliable information on Bulgarian economy and will build upon the expertise of the implementing entity to assess and verify data reliability. USAID expects that this activity will result in 90% of the target groups utilizing telecenter services and portal sites.

5. Bulgarian American Enterprise Fund (BAEF): The BAEF was fully funded in FY99 to its Congressional earmark (\$55 million). In FY2000, BAEF began a residential mortgage lending program; entered into a joint venture with a local pension company; and continues to have potential to play an important role financing within sectors not currently served by banks.

6. American University in Bulgaria (AUBG): AUBG's reputation as a top-notch US-style university has enabled it to attract high-caliber students who graduate into leadership positions in Bulgaria and the region. USAID has provided \$38 million in assistance to AUBG since 1991. Funding is being depleted under a \$15 million quasi-endowment fund. AUBG is drafting a new sustainability plan, but it seems evident that additional support will be required over the next several years. At present, USAID has not budgeted resources for this effort, but is considering a DCA facility for student loans.

7. Labor Force Restructuring: USAID, in conjunction with the U.S. Defense Attache, developed a program to provide English language, entrepreneurship and computer training to officers affected by the downsizing of the Bulgarian military. The pilot phase will begin in spring 2001, to be implemented by a local NGO and AUBG. The goal is to provide training in new vocations and career paths, congruent with the market economy and democratic realities, and to assist trainees to find jobs. This activity supports the Government's employment generation efforts, its efforts to join NATO, and provides needed income to AUBG.

8. Peace Corps - Small Projects Assistance (SPA): The Peace Corps implemented 23 projects that supported environmental activities and the establishment of computer labs or English language centers at secondary schools.

9. Customs Reform: In conjunction with the U.S. Embassy, a new initiative was launched in FY 2000 targeting customs administrative reform and strengthening. This effort supports the ongoing and very successful efforts spearheaded under the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI), which seeks to reduce customs and border-related obstacles to trade. It also further supports the World Bank's loan program.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Special Initiatives

Objective ID: 183-041

Approved: 0000-00-00

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Result Name: Special Initiatives - Bulgarian Crisis Recovery Program

Indicator: Jobs created or sustained in the Danube River region

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	NA	992
2001	300	NA

Source:

Reports from DRI grantees.

Indicator/Description:

The number of jobs created or sustained as a result of activities implemented under the Bulgaria Crisis Recovery Program. The 'job creating or sustaining' activities include the Firm Level Assistance Group (FLAG), the DoL PLEDGE program, all grantees under the Danube River Initiative (DRI). Jobs created are new employment created as a direct result of the grant activities. Jobs sustained are those existing jobs which continue because the grant activity provided key resources necessary and otherwise would have been lost.

Comments:

This activity will be completed during FY 2001, so indicator targets for FY2002-2003 are not included.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Special Initiatives

Objective ID: 183-041

Approved: 0000-00-00

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Result Name: Special Initiatives - Bulgaria Crisis Recovery Program

Indicator: Percentage of Kosovar Students who improved their employment positions due to the training program

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	N/A	30
2001	45	NA

Source:

AUBG

Indicator/Description:

Percentage of Kosovar Students who reported a direct employment impact (better job, promotion, started own business) as a result of the program.

Comments:

The program will finish in 2001.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Special Initiatives

Objective ID: 183-041

Approved: 0000-00-00

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Result Name: Special Initiatives - Labor Force Restructuring

Indicator: Percentage of participants who improved their employment positions (find new job, started own business)

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage of total number of participants

Year	Planned	Actual
2001	25	N/A
2002	45	N/A
2003	60	N/A

Source:

Indicator/Description:

The most important indicator for the success of the program is the percentage of participants who improved their employment position (find new job, started own business) as a result of the training program.

Comments:

The program is expected to start in October 2001.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Special Initiatives

Objective ID: 183-041

Approved: 0000-00-00

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Result Name: Special Initiatives - American University in Bulgaria (AUBG)

Indicator: Revenue generated by AUBG from non-U.S. Government and non-Soros Foundation funds

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage of total annual revenue

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	N/A	21.5
2001	30	N/A
2002	40	N/A
2003	50	N/A

Source:

AUBG

Indicator/Description:

The indicator measures the revenue generated by AUBG from: full paid students' tuition; partial paid students' tuition; private giving, donations and contributions; auxiliary services, and outreach/continuing education as a percentage of the AUBG's total annual revenue.

Comments:

The figures are based on AUBG's 10-year financial plan. Revised 10-year financial plan is to be submitted to USAID, which might lead to adjusting current targets.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Special Initiatives

Objective ID: 183-041

Approved: 0000-00-00

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Result Name: Special Initiatives - Environmental Partnerships - Nature Conservation

Indicator: Number of contemporary protected area management practices adapted and implemented by Bulgarian national park managers

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	NA	17
2001	28	
2002	28	
2003	NA	

Source:

Contractor reports

Indicator/Description:

Number of contemporary protected area management practices adapted and implemented by the National Park Directorates

Comments:

"Contemporary management practices" are defined as a "set of recognized international protected area management approaches that include: conservation biology, habitat conservation, management zoning, tourist management, visitor interpretation and education, and work with surrounding communities to provide education and economic benefits". "Adapted and implemented" is defined as "provided for in general management plans, developed in sufficient detail to effectively budget for, allocate personnel, and implemented on a pilot basis or incorporated into an operational system for the national park(s)".

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Special Initiatives

Objective ID: 183-041

Approved: 0000-00-00

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Result Name: Special Initiatives - Internet Initiative for Economic Development

Indicator: Percentage of target groups utilizing the services of the telecenters and Portals

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: - Percentage of target population trained and using the telecenter services

- Percentage of target group NGOs included in the regional Civil Society network;

- Percentage of target audience using the Economic Portal site

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	n/a	0
2001	30	
2002	70	
2003	90	

Source:

- Monitoring reports from Telecenters, Number of receipts issued to users, prepaid cards reimbursed and collected
- Database of NGO using and contributing to the Civil Society Regional Internet Network
- Database of Users and Contributors

Indicator/Description:

This indicator is intended to capture the success and coverage of three diverse Internet related pilot projects by measuring the percentage of achievement of the target goals to be finalized and agreed upon at:

- Signing the Contractual Agreements with the telecenter entrepreneurs.
- Final review at Opening the Portal sites

Comments:

The three Internet related projects are still in their initial stage. The telecenter project is seen as opening few diverse in their goals and targets pilot telecenters, so the firm target groups will be specified in each separate Telecenter Agreement.

The two portal sites were initiated because of the abundance of scattered data, and lack of structured and reliable information about

- the regional civil society players and projects,
- the economic status of Bulgaria.

The projects are closely monitored by Advisory Boards which will review and approve the final range of target audience at opening the portals.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Special Initiatives

Objective ID: 183-041

Approved: 0000-00-00

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Result Name: Special Initiatives - Economic Support Funds Program

Indicator: Jobs created by Regional Initiatives Fund (RIF) projects

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	N/A	1062
2001	800	NA

Source:

Reports from the Regional Initiatives Fund office of the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy.

Indicator/Description:

This indicator shows the number of jobs created while implementing activities under the RIF program. The RIF finances activities for communities throughout Bulgaria, based on community needs and the relative merits of the activity.

Comments:

SO Text for SO: 183-042 Cross-cutting Programs

Country/Organization: USAID Bulgaria

Objective ID: 183-042

Objective Name: Cross-cutting Programs

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

10% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
10% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
10% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
10% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
10% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
10% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
10% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
5% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
5% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
5% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
5% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
10% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Activities funded under this Strategic Objective complement other sector-specific SOs implemented by USAID/Bulgaria, primarily by contributing to the development of human capacity within indigenous entities. In addition, these activities broadly address program impact through improved project preparation, evaluation and monitoring.

1. Technical Training for Societies in Transition (TRANSIT): TRANSIT supports human capacity development in Bulgaria. The program is integrated with on-going USAID development priorities. The established competitive procedures ensure that training events clearly and directly support one or more strategic objectives. The program provides opportunities to build human capacity and staff expertise of indigenous institutions and organizations, which are the Mission's partners in implementing specific activities in Bulgaria. In FY2000, the program provided U.S.-based or third country training to 256 participants, thus contributing for strengthening the professional expertise of numerous public and private sector institutions. An innovative Small Grants Component has been added to provide resources for returned participants to further disseminate the skills and knowledge acquired. During FY2001, the Mission plans to further expand in-country training efforts.

2. American Center for International Labor Solidarity (ACILS): ACILS builds organized labor's capacity to defend workers rights and lead civil society initiatives. While implementing its core activities (the Labor Education Program and Labor Counseling Centers), ACILS adjusted them to take into account legislative changes affecting Bulgarians in general and workers in particular - changes in the Labor and Social Code, social and health insurance reform, pension reform. During 2000, approximately 1000 union members were trained each month, and participated in seminars on collective bargaining and labor law, health and safety, privatization and economic reform, and modern labor management relations. The eight Bulgarian Regional Labor Counseling Centers provide services (employment-specific legal and economic consultations and support, information on employment, social benefits, retraining/skills upgrading programs) not only to union members, but also to all who request assistance. In addition, the Solidarity Center has initiated a regional focus to include education programs, information exchange, and best practices programs with trade unions in Macedonia, Romania and Montenegro using the Bulgarian experience as a model.

3. Audit Evaluation and Program Support (AE&PS): This activity is contributes to the full spectrum of USAID/Bulgaria program activities by ensuring their smooth progress and providing added value and impact to the their achievement. In FY 2000, AE&PS provided instrumental assistance for all ongoing Mission activities through program staff employment contracts and related administrative support. The Mission used AE&PS resources for program-related audits, studies, assessment and evaluations to facilitate progress across all strategic objectives. These studies ranged from the regular annual data collection surveys to as-needed and evaluation reports. In addition, AE&PS funding supported major events and conferences of regional importance such as the "Ten Years Later" international meeting of politicians, intellectuals and leaders of the democratic transition in the region. Under the new title of "Program Development and Support", this activity will continue to provide assistance across the SOs -- with a focus on studies and assessments related to work on the new strategy -- and will help the Mission flexibly address specific disaster assistance needs.

R4 Part III: Resource Request

I. RESOURCE REQUEST BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

SO 1.3: To promote growth of a competitive private sector, the Mission will increase support to SMEs by providing technical assistance, funding instruments, and by working with GOB entities and business associations to improve the legislative and regulatory framework. Funding of credit-related initiatives will grow in FY02-3 due to their contribution to economic growth and poverty alleviation, as well as draw down the mortgage of the current awards. The BAEF Internet Incubator contributes to the competitiveness of a priority industry sector. The relatively high pipeline for the SO results from the slow reporting of data for awards where payments are made under LOCs. Total SO funding requested is \$5.825 million (FY01), \$7.8 million (FY02), and \$7.455 million (FY03).

SO 1.4: Progress continues to meet expectations with some of the results to be fully achieved in early FY02 using the \$10.548 million allocated in FY01. Although USAID will continue to work towards a more competitive and market-responsive private financial sector, the level of involvement will be re-examined during the upcoming strategy review period. SO funding will shrink in FY02 and FY03 to \$6.155 and \$4.975 million respectively. These resources may be sufficient to ensure the sustainability of important capital market, banking, tax, and regulatory institutions, to address financial sector institutional gaps, and to continue support for the pension and health finance reforms that are radically changing the social benefits system.

SO 2.1: USAID sees continuing needs beyond 2003 in civil society strengthening. Current programs to strengthen NGOs and independent broadcast media, including the establishment of legal environment for their functioning, will continue through FY03. Several important new programs will expand the portfolio and will address the sustainability issue of civil society organizations, as well as current needs of the country. The elections support program will provide assistance to the major political parties in the country and will directly increase the voter turn out. A new program promoting corporate and community contributions, via community philanthropy and strategic partnerships between NGOs and the private sector, will start later this Fiscal Year. The conflict prevention and ethnic integration program will be replicated in several communities. The follow-on anti-corruption program (FY01) will expand support to watchdog NGOs and will begin to work with the government. Also, following the parliamentary elections, USAID will initiate a legislative strengthening program, including support to political parties. This broadened scope of the SO will require increasing level of funding during the next two fiscal years to \$6.07 million in FY02 and \$6.67 million in FY03.

SO 2.2: Improvement of the judicial system will continue to be a priority for the Mission, justified by the excellent achievements during the first two years of operation of the SO, as well as the demonstrated needs of the country. Funding will be straight-lined at \$2.35 million for FY02 and FY03. The existing pipeline allows for expansion of activities to include prosecutors and investigators during the current year.

SO 2.3: Strengthening local government remains a pillar of the democracy program, with successful implementation requiring significant funding over the next three years. The key activity instrument continues to be the Local Government Initiative, with a new 3-year contract

starting in March 2001. Capacity-building of intermediate support organizations will also continue as a priority, with straight line funding for each fiscal year. The Technical Twinning Program, which brings positive changes to municipal management and economic development by establishing relationships between US and Bulgarian cities continues to be funded. Total SO funding is \$4.505 million (FY01), \$4.75 million (FY02), and \$4.55 million (FY03).

SO 4.1: This SO serves as a funding pool for activities, which do not directly contribute to current strategic objectives. Three of the special initiatives will continue to be active during the next two fiscal years: the environmental partnerships, the small project activities implemented by the Peace Corps, and the internet initiative. In the pre-strategy period the Mission is already considering new social programs focusing on reducing unemployment and poverty, as well as health and educational initiatives. Allocations for social investment type of activities will also preserve USAID's active involvement in GOB programs supported by the donor community. These new social initiatives justify the substantial increase of funding for this SO, from \$2.55 million in FY01, to \$4.35 and \$5.5 million in FY02 and FY03 respectively.

SO 4.2: Through this SO USAID/Bulgaria supports the other SOs by investing in developing Bulgarian leaders for the new millennium, and by funding surveys, assessments and evaluations.

II. OPERATING EXPENSES NARRATIVE

USAID/Bulgaria expects FY01 program portfolio growth of approximately 8% and development of new country strategy in FY01-02. While the requirement for the Mission will be defined by the upcoming strategy review, we anticipate the following OE Budget levels for FY01-03:

FY01 (\$1.42M): The Mission anticipates Washington support in the development of the new strategy, which will span FY01-02. In FY00, management reviews identified weaknesses due to understaffing in the PHD and Executive Offices. The need for administrative support in the PHD Office, resulting from increased program activities, was identified by the FY00 FMFIA self-assessment. Further, the Regional Management Support Office in Budapest recommended an additional procurement specialist based on a review of the Executive Office. Both positions have Ambassadorial support and are included in the workforce table. The table also reflects that the Environmental Specialist was advertised as a local hire US PSC, rather than an FSN. The budget includes replacement of one USDH position, based on the end of tour for the Private Sector Officer, and possible transfer to the US of one US PSC due to the end of contract. In addition, a long term TDY for a USDH during the Democracy Officer's maternity leave is planned.

FY02 (\$1.34M): The Mission has budgeted for replacement costs for 2 USPSCs whose contracts will expire at the end of FY01 and in FY02. We have planned for additional Education allowances. In recognition of poverty and social crises in Bulgaria, the Mission will develop a social sector SO in its upcoming strategy.

FY03 (\$1.64M): Replacement expenses are planned for the Democracy Officer's end of tour. Major expenses are expected as a result of the planned move in FY03 to the new Embassy complex. Therefore, we have budgeted \$230K for modular furniture, telecommunications and computer equipment and other costs related to the move.

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentall y sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentall y sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	resource managemen t
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrient	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD									
Total CSD	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0				0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0				0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrient	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0				0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:										
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*			
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrient	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"	
SO 1:										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
SO 2:										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
SO 3:										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
SO 4:										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
SO 5:										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
SO 6:										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
SO 7:										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
SO 8:										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
Total CSD	0	0	0				0	0	0	
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0	
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0				0	0	0	

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country:
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country:
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country:
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country:
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: USAID/Bulgaria
 Approp: AEEB
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1.3 Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises															
Bilateral	6,821	4,625	850	3,775				0						5,500	5,946
Field Spt	1,758	1,200		1,200										1,100	1,858
	8,579	5,825	850	4,975	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	6,600	7,804
SO 1.4 A More Competitive and Market-Responsive Private Financial Sector															
Bilateral		1,425		1,425										1,425	0
Field Spt	7,560	9,123		9,123										7,660	9,023
	7,560	10,548	0	10,548	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	9,085	9,023
SO 2.1 Increased, Better Informed Citizens' Participation in Public Policy Decision-Making															
Bilateral	2,281	3,330											3,330	3,850	1,761
Field Spt	727	2,550												1,800	1,477
	3,008	5,880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	5,880	5,650	3,238
SO 2.2 Legal Systems that Better Support Democratic Processes and Market Reforms															
Bilateral	4,077	2,315											2,315	3,400	2,992
Field Spt														0	0
	4,077	2,315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,315	3,400	2,992
SO 2.3 More Effective, Responsive and Accountable Local Government															
Bilateral	597	4,355											4,355	4,000	952
Field Spt	3,425	150											150	150	3,425
	4,022	4,505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	4,505	4,150	4,377
SO 4.1 Special Initiatives Support Program															
Bilateral	26,842	1,150		700		100							300	27,000	992
Field Spt	1,195	1,400		250								1,200		1,200	1,395
	28,037	2,550	0	950	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	1,200	300	28,200	2,387
SO 4.2 Cross-Cutting Activities															
Bilateral	284	1,050		525									525	1,200	134
Field Spt	1,074	2,450				1,825							625	2,400	1,124
	1,358	3,500	0	525	0	1,825	0	0	0	0			1,150	3,600	1,258
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	40,902	18,250	850	6,425	0	100	0	0	0	0			10,825	46,375	12,777
Total Field Support	15,739	16,873	0	10,573	0	1,825	0	0	0	0			3,325	14,310	18,302
TOTAL PROGRAM	56,641	35,123	850	16,998	0	1,925	0	0	0	0		1,200	14,150	60,685	31,079

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	17,848
Democracy	14,150
HCD	1,925
PHN	0
Environment	1,200
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	35,123
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	35,123

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: USAID/Bulgaria
 Approp: AEED
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1.3 Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises															
Bilateral	5,946	6,400		6,400				0						6,800	5,546
Field Spt	1,858	1,400		1,400										1,300	1,958
	7,804	7,800	0	7,800	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	8,100	7,504
SO 1.4 A More Competitive and Market-Responsive Private Financial Sector															
Bilateral	2,355	2,355		2,355										1,800	555
Field Spt	9,023	3,800		3,800										7,358	5,465
	9,023	6,155	0	6,155	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	9,158	6,020
SO 2.1 Increased, Better Informed Citizens' Participation in Public Policy Decision-Making															
Bilateral	1,761	4,320											4,320	3,850	2,231
Field Spt	1,477	1,750											1,750	1,450	1,777
	3,238	6,070	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	6,070	5,300	4,008
SO 2.2 Legal Systems that Better Support Democratic Processes and Market Reforms															
Bilateral	2,992	2,350											2,350	1,900	3,442
Field Spt		0												0	0
	2,992	2,350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,350	1,900	3,442
SO 2.3 More Effective, Responsive and Accountable Local Government															
Bilateral	952	4,250											4,250	3,900	1,302
Field Spt	3,425	500											500	500	3,425
	4,377	4,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	4,750	4,400	4,727
SO 4.1 Special Initiatives Support Program															
Bilateral	992	3,850		1,000		1,700							1,150	3,500	1,342
Field Spt	1,395	600		100								500		800	1,195
	2,387	4,450	0	1,100	0	1,700	0	0	0	0		500	1,150	4,300	2,537
SO 4.2 Cross-Cutting Activities															
Bilateral	134	900		450									450	900	134
Field Spt	1,124	2,525				1,900							625	2,500	1,149
	1,258	3,425	0	450	0	1,900	0	0	0	0		0	1,075	3,400	1,283
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	12,777	24,425	0	10,205	0	1,700	0	0	0	0		0	12,520	22,650	14,552
Total Field Support	18,302	10,575	0	5,300	0	1,900	0	0	0	0		500	2,875	13,908	14,969
TOTAL PROGRAM	31,079	35,000	0	15,505	0	3,600	0	0	0	0		500	15,395	36,558	29,521

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	15,505
Democracy	15,395
HCD	3,600
PHN	0
Environment	500
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	35,000
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	35,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: USAID/Bulgaria
 Approp: AEEB
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1.3 Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 1.4 A More Competitive and Market-Responsive Private Financial Sector															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2.1 Increased, Better Informed Citizens' Participation in Public Policy Decision-Making															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2.2 Legal Systems that Better Support Democratic Processes and Market Reforms															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2.3 More Effective, Responsive and Accountable Local Government															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4.1 Special Initiatives Support Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4.2 Cross-Cutting Activities															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: USAID/Bulgaria
 Approp: AEEB
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1.3 Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises															
Bilateral	5,546	5,905		5,905				0						5,000	6,451
Field Spt	1,958	1,550		1,550										1,200	2,308
	7,504	7,455	0	7,455	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	6,200	8,759
SO 1.4 A More Competitive and Market-Responsive Private Financial Sector															
Bilateral	555	3,475		3,475										2,400	1,630
Field Spt	5,465	1,500		1,500										3,200	3,765
	6,020	4,975	0	4,975	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	5,600	5,395
SO 2.1 Increased, Better Informed Citizens' Participation in Public Policy Decision-Making															
Bilateral	2,231	4,920											4,920	4,100	3,051
Field Spt	1,777	1,750											1,750	1,300	2,227
	4,008	6,670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	6,670	5,400	5,278
SO 2.2 Legal Systems that Better Support Democratic Processes and Market Reforms															
Bilateral	3,442	2,350											2,350	2,900	2,892
Field Spt															
	3,442	2,350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,350	2,900	2,892
SO 2.3 More Effective, Responsive and Accountable Local Government															
Bilateral	1,302	4,050											4,050	3,600	1,752
Field Spt	3,425	500											500	500	3,425
	4,727	4,550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	4,550	4,100	5,177
SO 4.1 Special Initiatives Support Program															
Bilateral	1,342	5,000		900		3,200							900	4,500	1,842
Field Spt	1,195	600		100								500		500	1,295
	2,537	5,600	0	1,000	0	3,200	0	0	0	0		500	900	5,000	3,137
SO 4.2 Cross-Cutting Activities															
Bilateral	134	900		450									450	800	234
Field Spt	1,149	2,500				1,900							600	2,200	1,449
	1,283	3,400	0	450	0	1,900	0	0	0	0		0	1,050	3,000	1,683
SO 8:															
Bilateral															0
Field Spt															0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	14,552	26,600	0	10,730	0	3,200	0	0	0	0		0	12,670	23,300	17,852
Total Field Support	14,969	8,400	0	3,250	0	1,900	0	0	0	0		500	2,850	8,900	14,469
TOTAL PROGRAM	29,521	35,000	0	13,880	0	5,100	0	0	0	0		500	15,520	32,200	32,321

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	13,880
Democracy	15,520
HCD	5,100
PHN	0
Environment	500
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	35,000
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	35,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

USAID/Bulgaria End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt.	Admin. Mgmt.	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2001 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1						2	1						1	3
Other U.S. Citizens				1				1			1				1	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN	1	1		2				4	1		11			0	12	16
Subtotal	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	7	2	0	12	0	0	0	14	21
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	2	1		1				4							0	4
FSNs/TCNs	3	4		2				9			1				0	10
Subtotal	5	5	0	3	0	0	0	13	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14
Total Direct Workforce	7	7	0	6	0	0	0	20	2	0	13	0	0	0	14	35
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
NEPs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	7	7	0	6	0	0	0	20	2	0	13	0	0	0	14	35

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

USAID/Bulgaria End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt.	Admin. Mgmt.	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2002 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1						2	1						1	3
Other U.S. Citizens				1				1			1				1	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN	1	1		2				4	1		11				12	16
Subtotal	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	7	2	0	12	0	0	0	14	21
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1	1	1	1				4							0	4
FSNs/TCNs	3	4		2				9			1				1	10
Subtotal	4	5	1	3	0	0	0	13	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	14
Total Direct Workforce	6	7	1	6	0	0	0	20	2	0	13	0	0	0	15	35
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	6	7	1	6	0	0	0	20	2	0	13	0	0	0	15	35

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

USAID/Bulgaria End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2003 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1						2	1						1	3
Other U.S. Citizens				1				1			1				1	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN	1	1		2				4	1		11				12	16
Subtotal	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	7	2	0	12	0	0	0	14	21
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1	1	1	1				4							0	4
FSNs/TCNs	3	4		2				9			1				1	10
Subtotal	4	5	1	3	0	0	0	13	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	14
Total Direct Workforce	6	7	1	6	0	0	0	20	2	0	13	0	0	0	15	35
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	6	7	1	6	0	0	0	20	2	0	13	0	0	0	15	35

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

USAID/Bulgaria End of year On-Board FY 2003 Request	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1						2	1						1	3
Other U.S. Citizens				1				1			1				1	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN	1	1		2				4	1		11				12	16
Subtotal	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	7	2	0	12	0	0	0	14	21
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1	1	1	1				4							0	4
FSNs/TCNs	3	4		2				9			1				1	10
Subtotal	4	5	1	3	0	0	0	13	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	14
Total Direct Workforce	6	7	1	6	0	0	0	20	2	0	13	0	0	0	15	35
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	6	7	1	6	0	0	0	20	2	0	13	0	0	0	15	35

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2001 - FY 2004

Mission: USAID/Bulgaria

please fill in mission name

Occupational Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004

Senior Management				
SMG - 01	1	1	1	1
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02				
Project Dvpm Officer - 94				
Support Management				
EXO - 03				
Controller - 04				
Legal - 85				
Commodity Mgt. - 92				
Contract Mgt. - 93				
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14				
Economics - 11				
Democracy - 12	1	1	1	1
Food for Peace - 15				
Private Enterprise - 21	1	1	1	1
Engineering - 25				
Environment - 40 & 75				
Health/Pop. - 50				
Education - 60				

Total	3	3	3	3
--------------	---	---	---	---

GDOs: If you have a position that is currently designated a BS-12 GDO, list that position under the occupational backstop that most closely reflects the skills needed for the position.
RUDOs: do not forget to include those who were in UE-funded RUDO positions.
 remaining **IDIs:** list under the occupational Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw and to M. Cary Kauffman@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Bulgaria		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: _____													
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries												
	EXO USPSC	101.6		101.6	101.6		101.6	104.5		104.5	104.5		104.5
	Special Initiatv. Coordinator	93.6		93.6	101.6		101.6	104.5		104.5	104.5		104.5
11.8	FN PSC Salaries												
	Annual basic rate+contribution-16FN PSCs	180.0		180.0	210.0		210.0	240.0		240.0	240.0		240.0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	375.2	0.0	375.2	413.2	0.0	413.2	449.0	0.0	449.0	449.0	0.0	449.0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances												
	Mission Director	45.0		45.0	45.0		45.0	45.0		45.0	45.0		45.0
	Private Enterprise officer	12.5		12.5	12.5		12.5	12.5		12.5	12.5		12.5
	Democracy Officer	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	12.5		12.5	12.5		12.5
	EXO Officer	0.0		0.0	12.5		12.5	12.5		12.5	12.5		12.5
	Special Initiatives Coordinator	0.0		0.0				12.5		12.5	12.5		12.5
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances												
	USDH' Dependent	0.7		0.7									
	Private Entrprise officer	0.7		0.7									
	Democracy Officer							0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7
	EXO, Special Initiatives Coordinator	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7						
12.1	Quarters Allowances												
	Special Initiatives Coordinator	1.1		1.1									
	Private Enterprise officer	2.9		2.9									
	EXO				2.0		2.0						
	Democracy Officer							2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
12.1	Other Misc, USDH benefits (SMA)	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits												
	EXO	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0
	Special Initiatives Coordinator	3.9		3.9	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Bulgaria			FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: _____			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
12.1	*	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1		Other FN PSC benefits - Awards	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0
		<i>FN PSC-Med. Insurance, empl.&dependents,total# 39</i>												
		<i>39 people x \$700.00</i>	27.3		27.3	30.0		30.0	31.5		31.5	31.5		31.5
12.1		IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		Subtotal OC 12.1	106.8	0.0	106.8	121.7	0.0	121.7	148.2	0.0	148.2	148.2	0.0	148.2
13.0		Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0		FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0		Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0		Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0		FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0		Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0		Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0		Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0		Training Travel	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
21.0		Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0		Post Assignment Travel - to field												
		<i>Private Enterprise Officer</i>	5.0		5.0									
		<i>Possible-EXO, Special Iniv. Coordinator</i>				5.0		5.0						
		<i>Democracy Officer</i>							5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
21.0		Assignment to Washington Travel												
		<i>Private Enterprise Officer</i>	5.0		5.0									
		<i>Possibe-Special Initiatives Coordinator</i>	2.0		2.0									
		<i>Possible-EXO</i>				2.0		2.0						
		<i>Democracy Officer</i>							5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
21.0		Home Leave Travel												
		<i>Democracy Officer</i>	7.5		7.5									
		<i>Mission Director</i>				5.0		5.0						
		<i>Pirvate enterprise officer</i>							5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
21.0		R & R Travel												
		<i>Private Enterprise Officer</i>	6.0		6.0									
		<i>Mission Director</i>	6.0		6.0				6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0
		<i>Democracy Officer</i>				6.0		6.0						
21.0		Education Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0		Evacuation Travel	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
21.0		Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0		Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0		Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel						0.0			0.0			0.0
		<i>Obstetrical care</i>	15.0		15.0									
21.0		Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0		Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
21.0		Site Visits - Mission Personnel	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
21.0		Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	35.0		35.0	35.0		35.0	35.0		35.0	35.0		35.0
21.0		Assessment Travel						0.0			0.0			0.0
		<i>MGMT teams for new strategy assessments</i>	20.0		20.0	15.0		15.0						
21.0		Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0		Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Bulgaria		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: _____		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
OC													
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
	Temporary replacement of Dem Officer	8.0		8.0									
	Phone sys. Tech. Team	40.0		40.0									
	Subtotal OC 21.0	226.5	0.0	226.5	145.0	0.0	145.0	133.0	0.0	133.0	133.0	0.0	133.0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	60.0		60.0	60.0		60.0	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip. Move to new Embassy building	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	21.0		21.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	92.0	0.0	92.0	76.0	0.0	76.0	81.0	0.0	81.0	81.0	0.0	81.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	80.0		80.0	80.0		80.0	80.0		80.0	80.0		80.0
	Possible move of USAID to the Embassy offices-FY03												
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	0.5		0.5			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	104.0		104.0	104.0		104.0	120.0		120.0	120.0		120.0
	Subtotal OC 23.2	184.5	0.0	184.5	184.0	0.0	184.0	200.0	0.0	200.0	200.0	0.0	200.0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Residential Utilities	20.0		20.0	25.0		25.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
23.3	Telephone Costs												
	Long distance calls	15.0		15.0	18.0		18.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
	mobiles	7.0		7.0	8.0		8.0	9.0		9.0	9.0		9.0
	call back	3.0		3.0	4.0		4.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
23.3	IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Courier services -BULPOST, DHL	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	46.0	0.0	46.0	56.0	0.0	56.0	65.0	0.0	65.0	65.0	0.0	65.0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	3.8		3.8	4.0		4.0	4.2		4.2	4.2		4.2
	Subtotal OC 24.0	3.8	0.0	3.8	4.0	0.0	4.0	4.2	0.0	4.2	4.2		4.2
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services						0.0			0.0			0.0
	Support for new strategy development	30.0		30.0									
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	30.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	15.0		15.0	16.5		16.5	18.0		18.0	18.0		18.0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Bulgaria		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No:		Dollars			Dollars			Dollars			Dollars		
OC		TF			TF			TF			TF		
		Total			Total			Total			Total		
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Representation Allowances	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2
25.2	Vehicle Rental	0.5		0.5			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Manpower Contracts												
	<i>Maintenance of resid. Gen., & heating systems</i>	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services												
	<i>GSO Charges</i>	12.0		12.0	12.0		12.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
	<i>VAT</i>	15.0		15.0	16.0		16.0	17.0		17.0	17.0		17.0
	<i>Imprest funds</i>	5.0		5.0	6.0		6.0	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0
25.2	Staff training contracts	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
25.2	IT related contracts						0.0			0.0			0.0
	<i>new phone system installation</i>	16.0		16.0									
	<i>Move to New Embassy Building-transfer of ph.system</i>				0.0		0.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	73.0	0.0	73.0	60.0	0.0	60.0	166.5	0.0	166.5	166.5	0.0	166.5
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	170.0		170.0	180.0		180.0	190.0		190.0	190.0		190.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	170.0	0.0	170.0	180.0	0.0	180.0	190.0	0.0	190.0	190.0	0.0	190.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0
25.6	Medical Care												
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	4.0		4.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	6.0		6.0	7.0		7.0	8.0		8.0	8.0		8.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	12.0	0.0	12.0	14.0	0.0	14.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	15.0
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials												
	<i>Gasoline</i>	15.0		15.0	17.0		17.0	19.0		19.0	19.0		19.0
	<i>office supplies</i>	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	18.0	0.0	18.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	22.0	0.0	22.0	22.0	0.0	22.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Bulgaria Org. No: _____												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
31.0 Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0 Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
31.0 Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip. scanners, overhead projectors Move to the Embassy/New office furniture	3.0		3.0				1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
31.0 Purchase of Vehicles			0.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
31.0 Armoring of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0 Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment Replacement of two office XEROX copiers	40.0		40.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0 IT Hardware purchases	22.0		22.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
31.0 IT Software purchases	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
Subtotal OC 31.0	70.0	0.0	70.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	151.0	0.0	151.0	151.0	0.0	151.0
32.0 Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0 Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	2.0		2.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
Subtotal OC 32.0	7.0	0.0	7.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	15.0
42.0 Claims and indemnities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET	1,416.8	0.0	1,416.8	1,335.9	0.0	1,335.9	1,641.9	0.0	1,641.9	1,641.9	0.0	1,641.9

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

1USD=

2.0BL

1USD=

2.0BL

1USD=

2.0BL

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0.0

0.0

0.0

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2002		FY 2003	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
SO 1.3 Accelerated Development and Growth of private enterprise	SEGIR/GBTI - PCE-I-801-98-00012-00, IPC/Competitiveness/Policy reform & Ad	High	June 2000 - June 2003	1,000		1,200	
SO 1.3 Accelerated Development and Growth of private enterprise	Municipal Energy Efficiency and Regional Networking - New Instrument	High	Sept 2001 - Sept. 2003	400		350	
SO1.4 More Competitive and market-responsive Private Financial Sector	SEGIR/Capital Markets Regulations, FMI, PCE-I-801-00010-000, DO 809	High	May 2002 - May 2003	1,000			
SO1.4 More Competitive and market-responsive Private Financial Sector	SEGIR/GBTI, Pension - Carana PCE-I-00-98-00014-00, DO 803	High	July 2002 - June 2004	1,500		1,500	
SO1.4 More Competitive and market-responsive Private Financial Sector	SEGIR/Financial services - Health Care Mng - New D.O.	High	May 2002 - April 2004	1,300			
SO 2.1 Increased, Better-Informed Citizens' Participation in Public Policy Decision Making	Under Consideration: G/DG, IDLI, AEP-G-00-97-00031-00, Anti-Corruption, IDLI	High	TBD		1,750		1,750
SO2.3 Local Governments are making responsive Choices and Acting on them Effectively and Accountably	LGI Twinning - ICMA, LAG-I-00-99-00008-00, T.O. 807	Medium-High	May 2001 - May 2002	500		500	
SO 4.1 Special initiatives	G/PDSP, Peace Corps SPA, AAG-P-00-0-0001	High	ongoing		100		100
SO 4.1 Special initiatives	Biodiversity Conserv.& Econ. Growth project - ARD , LAG-00-98-00031-00CEG	High	May 2000 - Sept. 2002	500		500	
SO 4.1 Special initiatives	Social Education and Health Programs - G/DG support in Study & Design -	High	TBD				
SO 4.2 Cross-cutting Programs	G/DG, Participant Training for Development -New Bid summer 2001- E&E man	High	TBD	1,900		1,900	
SO 4.2 Cross-cutting Programs	G/DG, ACILS, AEP-G-00-97-00035	High	thru 2003		625		600
GRAND TOTAL.....			10,575	8,100	2,475	5,950	2,450

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact

The following is a list of USAID/Bulgaria's activities that might need environmental determinations:

SO 183-0013

- Modification to the International Executive Service Corps
- Modification to the University of Delaware
- Modification to ACDI/VOCA
- Development Credit Authority (DCA) to secure lending to competitive sectors

SO 183-0014

- Pension Reform Program

SO 183-0021

- Civil Society Business Linkages Program

SO 183-0022

- Magistrate Training Center
- Anti-corruption Program
- Legislative Strengthening Program

SO 183-0023

- Local Government Initiative /Phase III/
- Foundation for Local Government Reform / Support to local government institutions

SO 183-0041

- Labor Restructuring Program

Activities approved for funding under the Economic Support Program / Regional Initiatives Fund (RIF) and the Energy Efficiency Program / Development Credit Authority (DCA) require environmental determination on a case-by-case basis. Determination is deferred for the Bulgaria Crisis Recovery Program regarding components of activities that are unknown at this time.

All activities of the Mission are in compliance with their corresponding IEEs, CEs or EAs.

Information Annex Topic: E&E R4 Detailed Budget Information

**BULGARIA COUNTRY PLANNING BUDGET for - FY 2001 - FY 2003
BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE**

Proprietary Procurement Information:

Criminal and Civil Penalties Apply for Disclosure Outside the U.S. Government

FY 01	FY02	FY03
35.123 mln.	35 mln.	35 mln.
(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)

SO 1.3 Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises in a Competitive Environment

* ABA Grant	700	800	800
* Firm Level Assistance Group (FLAG)			
- IESC	750		
- VOCA/ACDI	850		
- Univ. of Delaware	750		
* Enterprise Development (SME related activities)		2,200	2,200
* Microfinance	988	2,300	2,555
* IPC - Competitiveness	1,200	1,000	1,200
* Municipal Energy Efficiency and Regional Networking	0	400	350
* Ron Brown Fellowships - Transfer to DOS/PD	150	150	150
* BAEF (Internet Incubator)	250	750	
* Policy Specialist	187	200	200
SO 1.3 TOTAL	5,825	7,800	7,455

SO 1.4 A More Competitive and Market-Responsive Private Financial Sector

* Banking Sector	3,473	600	1,000
* Capital Markets	3,400	1,000	
* Non-Banking Financial Institutions regulation		530	1,500
* Pension Reform	1,550	1,500	1,500
* Health Care Finance Reform	700	1,300	
* Treasury Programs - Transfer to the Treasury	1,425	1,225	975
SO 1.4 TOTAL	10,548	6,155	4,975

SO 2.1 Increased, Better-Informed Citizens' Participation in Public Policy Decision-making

* Professional Media Program	500	400	300
* Media training (Transfer to DOS/PD)	100	100	100
* Democracy Network	0	1,200	1,200
* Conflict Prevention/Ethnic Integration	250	500	1,200
* Civil Society Community Funds	830	500	500
* ICNL	100	170	170
* Democracy Commission (Transfer to DOS/PD)	400	300	300
* Anti Corruption Program	1,250	1,750	1,750
* Parliamentary Assistance (incl. political parties and internships)	1,000	1,000	1,000
* Elections Support	1,300		
* Civic Education (Transfer to DOS/PD)	150	150	150
SO 2.1 TOTAL	5,880	6,070	6,670

SO 2.2 An Improved Judiciary that Better Supports Democratic Processes and Market Reforms

* Judicial Professional Development and Court Administration	1,515	1,700	1,800
* Magistrate Training Institute Development	300	400	300
* Prosecutors/Investigators Training	500		
* Rule of Law - ABA/CEELI		250	250
SO 2.2 TOTAL	2,315	2,350	2,350

SO 2.3 Local Governments are Making Responsive choices and Acting on them Effectively and Accountab

**BULGARIA COUNTRY PLANNING BUDGET for - FY 2001 - FY 2003
BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE**

Proprietary Procurement Information:**Criminal and Civil Penalties Apply for Disclosure Outside the U.S. Government**

	FY 01	FY02	FY03
	35.123 mln.	35 mln.	35 mln.
	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)
* Local Government Initiative (incl. USPSC and Fiscal Decentral. Advisor)	2,005	2,000	1,800
* Municipal Association Development	1,300	1,300	1,300
* Municipal Sustainable partnerships (Technical Twinning)	150	500	500
* Integrated Community Level Support (Transfer to DoL)	800	800	800
* Public Administration University Linkages (Transfer to DOS/PD)	150	150	150
* Sister State Program (Transfer to DOS/PD)	100		
SO 2.3 TOTAL	4,505	4,750	4,550

SO 4.1 Special Initiatives

* Environmental Partnerships - follow-on	1,200	500	500
* Peace Corps (SPA)	100	100	100
* Internet Initiative for Economic Development	250	250	300
* Social/EDU Programs	0	1,500	3,000
* AUBG - DCA Instrument		400	
* Local Economic Development - SIF and Chitalishta	300	1,500	1,500
* Customs Reform - Transfer to DOS	600		
* USPSC - Social Sector	100	200	200
	2,550	4,450	5,600

SO 4.2 Cross-Cutting Programs

* TRANSIT	1,825	1,900	1,900
* ACILS, ex-FTUI	625	625	600
* Program Evaluation and Support	700	700	700
* IV Program - Transfer to DOS/PAO	350	200	200
SO 4.2 TOTAL	3,500	3,425	3,400

TOTAL		35,123	35,000	35,000
--------------	--	---------------	---------------	---------------

Information Annex Topic: Global Climate Change

RESULT 1: INCREASED PARTICIPATION IN UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCC)

A seamless transition between USAID/Bulgaria's Global Environment Facility (GEF) Project and the Biodiversity Conservation and Economic Growth (BCEG) Project was effected this reporting period. Project activities aimed at effective protected area management and sustainable natural resource management continue to provide significant support to Bulgaria's net efforts at reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The major objective of this follow-on effort is to improve the institutional framework and capacity for protected areas management and provide benefits to surrounding Bulgarian communities. This is supported through the TA and funding for implementation of park management models; the development of models for generating and capturing conservation revenue; and ensuring improved public awareness and participation in protected area management. On the central level, the activity supports the National Nature Protection Service (NNPS), and assists the Ministry of Environment and Waters (MOEW) in the development of major environmental and biodiversity conservation legislation. **(Result 1, Indicator 1)** A significant amount of project time was expended on review and development of policy that affects participation in the UNFCC. This included the review and drafting of specific content for the Biodiversity Conservation Act, and the Environmental Protection Act. Both have significant ramifications on the future of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development issues in the project's pilot areas, and the nation as a whole. Both have significant bearing on land use issues contributing to preservation of carbon stocks. This series of policy measures resulted as part of BCEG Project assistance to the policy preparation, review and presentation to the National Parliamentary Commission for Environment and Waters.

RESULT 2: REDUCED NET GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM THE LAND USE/FOREST MANAGEMENT SECTOR

USAID assistance continues to focus on two, IUCN-Category II, Bulgarian national parks (Central Balkan and Rila). Through the BCEG Project, the Mission supports the pilot development of two revenue generating buffer zone activities – enterprise development linked to natural resource collection from Park watersheds, and ecotourism. It also continues to support the use of GIS in establishment of long-term ecological monitoring programs for both Parks. Management plan adoption and implementation are key aspects of these activities. Both protected areas contain more than 60% old growth forest (105,600 ha), with an average age of more than 100 years. The remaining area is comprised of mostly high mountain meadow, representing standing biomass in an area of approximately 45,000 ha. **(Result 2, Indicator 1).** Both protected areas represent significant carbon sinks in a country that is approximately 30% forested. USAID and the Government of Bulgaria entered into an agreement concerning the development of a management plan for the new Rila Monastery Nature Park. This engages the Project in the development of protected area and sustainable natural resource management on a territory that includes more than 27,000 hectares, of which 3,700 hectares are under strict regime of protection. Both areas represent an additional carbon sink of approximately 26,000 ha. Under agreement with MOEW, the BCEG Project is preparing the management plan for the newly established Category V protected area. **(Result 2, Indication 2a)**

All three protected areas represent the highest form of natural ecosystems of national, regional, and international significance because of the number of endangered, rare, endemic, and relic species.

Indicator 3 – Both national policy support efforts of USAID/Bulgaria’s BCEG Project can be interpreted as contributing to indicator 3 through their focus on additions/advances for land use, addressed by new national biodiversity conservation policy. Most importantly, the new draft law makes provision for a national ecological network. This network has the potential for dramatically increasing the total land area that could contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks. The legislation provides for the establishment of buffer zones around areas of conservation significance, with practices linked to habitat protection and conservation.

Indicator 5a – The work of the BCEG Project with two, national counterpart NGOs and the National Nature Protection Service legal drafting team, demonstrated increased capacity in two realms – development of an improved understanding of the legal requirements of international conventions and directives, as well as an improved ability to draft legislation.

Indicator 5b – The Project conducted a series of workshops and training efforts aimed at two primary contract result packages: (1) the development of models for conservation revenue generation (ecotourism enterprise and sustainable, non-timber resource collection enterprise) with buffer zone communities; (2) public information and education strategies for new national parks institutions at regional level. These are reported under indicator 5b.

RESULT 3: DECREASED NET GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM THE ENERGY SECTOR, INDUSTRY AND URBAN AREAS

The Bulgarian Municipal Energy Efficiency Program (MEEP) developed a considerable portfolio of bankable energy efficiency projects during the past year. Six projects are submitted for financing to the United Bulgarian Bank (UBB) - the only bank in the country which benefits from the Development Credit Authority (DCA) mechanism through which USAID provides up to 50% guarantee on outstanding principle of energy efficiency loans. During the reporting period, MEEP has secured the first two DCA-guaranteed loans from UBB for the industrial energy efficiency project for the Pirinsko Pivo Brewery in the city of Blagoevgrad and the municipal energy efficiency project in the city of Pernik. The terms of both loans, such as a three- and four-year maturity for a municipal and an industrial project respectively, are unique for a commercial bank in the country.

The total cost of the Pernik municipal project, approved in November 2000, is \$399,500, and the loan under the DCA Guarantee provides 33% of this amount, or \$132,000. Additional debt financing in the amount of \$ 214,000 was secured by the MEEP team from a private investor.

The first DCA loan was approved by UBB in June, 2000 for the energy efficiency project at the Pirinsko Pivo Brewery in Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria. The total project cost was \$406,000, and DCA-guaranteed debt financing from UBB provided 72% of this amount, or \$292,000 USD.

MEEP developed technical and financial issues and worked closely with the Pernik Municipality and the Pirinsko Pivo management to complete business plans for these projects and to structure financial deals with UBB. Business plans, cash flow and risk analyses performed by MEEP are

used as models for other municipal and industrial projects prepared for financing under the DCA Guarantee mechanism.

FY00 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 1.0 - Background Information

	Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting: (Type in the exact spelling of the appropriate entry from table below)	
	Telephone number:	
Name of person(s) & IR Teams completing tables:	Name #1:	
	SO Team Name and number1:	
	Name #2:	
	SO Team Name and number2:	
	Name #3:	
	SO Team Name and number3:	
Contact	Address (1):	
	Address (2):	
	Street:	
	City, Address Codes:	
	Telephone number:	
	Fax number:	
	Email address:	
	Other relevant information:	

Country / Region / Office / Program Reference Table

AFR/SD – CARPE	G/ENV/UP	Mozambique
AFR/SD – FEWS	G/ENV/ENR	Nepal
Albania	G/ENV/GCC	Nicaragua
Armenia	G/ENV/UP	NIS Regional
Bangladesh	Georgia	Panama
Bolivia	Guatemala	Paraguay
Brazil	Guinea	Peru
Bulgaria	Honduras	Philippines
CEE Regional	India	Poland
Central America (G-CAP)	Indonesia	RCSA
Central Asia Republics	LAC/RSD	Romania
East Asia Environmental Initiative	Lithuania	Russia
Ecuador	Macedonia	South Africa
EGAD	Madagascar	South Asia Regional Initiative
Egypt	Malawi	Uganda
G/ENV/EET	Mali	Ukraine
G/ENV/ENR	Mexico	US-AEP
G/ENV/GCC	Moldova	

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.1						
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC						
Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Policy Measure	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1	1		Gov't-established interagency group has completed all necessary analysis and preparation to develop NEAP. The government has also signed Annex b of the FCCC.	3.2	CN-23-222
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies						
Emissions inventory						
Mitigation analysis						
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis						
National Climate Change Action Plan						
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) proposals						
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions						
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth						
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables						
Other (describe)						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):	0	0	0			
	TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):		0			

Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.
Definitions: Types of Activities	
Adaptation	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned).
Emissions inventory	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
Growth Baselines	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
Joint Implementation (JI)	The process by which industrialized countries can meet a portion of their emissions reduction obligations by receiving credits for investing in GHG reductions in developing countries.
Mitigation	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
National Climate Change Action Plan	Plans that delineate specific mitigation and adaptation measures that countries will implement and integrate into their ongoing programs. These plans form the basis for the national communications that countries submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.2					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Categories	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities	1	3	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficient projects for consideration in JI activities.	2.4	CN-23-222
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions					
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth					
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables					
Support for joint implementation activities					
Support for Vulnerability and Adaptaion Activities					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

TABLE 2.1	
-----------	--

[illegible][illegible]

Note:

If you need to list more than 45 individual entries in this table, please create a second copy of this spreadsheet, following the instructions at bottom.

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector Indicators										
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land Type:		Codes for Additional Information:		
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest		H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	Agricultural systems: Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps
2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest		I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	Agroforestry systems: Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coordinates
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest		J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	Plantation Forests: At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest		K	Desert scrub	4	Protected areas	4	Rainfall data
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest		L	Swamp and marsh			5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland		M	Coastal mangrove				
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland		N	Wetlands				

Definitions: Natural Ecosystems	
Natural Ecosystems	Any areas that have not experienced serious degradation or exploitation of biomass, and without significant harvest of biomass. This includes protected areas, areas used for the extraction of non-timber forest products, and community-managed forests with minimal timber extraction. Areas where non-timber forest products are harvested can be counted in this category but not those that are managed for timber. The latter are included in 2b below. The distinction is important as different approaches are employed in estimating carbon for "natural areas" (2a) and "managed areas" (2b). Natural areas include: (1) protected areas; (2) areas where non-timber forest products are extracted if significant biomass is not removed (often managed as community-based forest management areas); and (3) any other areas which exclude larger-scale biomass harvest from a management regime including many areas managed by communities and/or indigenous groups.
Definitions: Managed Lands Categories	
Sustainable Forest Management for Timber, using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)	<p>A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tree inventorying, marking and mapping; - careful planning and marking of skidder trails; - vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate; - directional felling of trees; - appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal traction) to minimize soil damage; - proper road and log deck construction; - a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices; - fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks); - existence of a long-term management plan. <p>Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been "certified" as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).</p>
Agroforestry	Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak). -- Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.
Reforestation/ Afforestation	The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. -- Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).
Sustainable Agriculture	<p>Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven cultural practices known to reduce carbon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no-tillage or reduced tillage - erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides - perennial crops in the system - higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management - long-term rotations with legumes - the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil - better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-based agrochemicals which
Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet	
Step 1	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit "Return" or "Enter".
Step 2	Click on "Edit" in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on "Move or Copy Sheet". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse to click on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)
Step 3	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on "T2.1 Land Use".
Step 4	Next, click on the box at bottom to Create a copy.
Step 5	Hit "OK". A new copy of T2.1 Land Use will appear in the row of tabs near the bottom of the screen. PLEASE NOTE: Some cells may not retain all the original text when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.3							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW		Enter the number of separate steps for each measure					
Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning							
Facilitates sustainable forest management							
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas							
Improves integrated coastal management							
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management							
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources							
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total(number of policy steps achieved)		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				0			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.4

Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector

Indicator 4: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Contribute to the Preservation or Increase of Carbon Stocks and Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Nature Conservation Fund	National Government	Figure reflects direct, in-kind contribution of national government.	\$572,800		3.3	TN-556-27
Big Forest Climate Change Action Project	The Nature Conservancy and the Friends of Nature Foundation	NGOs initiated independent activity with separate funding, building on earlier USAID conservation project.		\$1,700,000	3.3	CN-23-222
Total:			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged

Direct Leveraged Funding	<p>Funding leveraged directly in support of current USAID activities and programs, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated); - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.5a				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strengthened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Friends of Nature Foundation, SITA, Sustainable Forests Unlimited	3.2	CN-23-222
NGOs				
Private Institutions				
Research / Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 2.5b					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	3	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning					
Advancing sustainable forest management					
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas					
Advancing integrated coastal management					
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.1

Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas

Indicator 1: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents Avoided, due to USAID Assistance (Measuring Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide)

**PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES
BELOW**

PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW	3.1 A - CO2 Emissions avoided through renewable energy activities			3.1 B - CO2 emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements			3.1 C - CO2 emissions avoided through energy efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)				
Activity	3.1A: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1A: BTU's produced in thermal combustion	3.1A: Fuel type replaced (use codes)	3.1B: MW-h saved	3.1B: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1B: Fuel type saved (use codes)	3.1C:MW-h saved	3.1C: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1C: Fuel type saved (use codes)		
Renewable Energy Production Prog.	512,258		J							2.1	CN-120-97
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Proj.					1,832,144	J				2.1	CN-120-97
Power Sector Retrofits							912,733		T	2.1	CN-120-97

**PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES
BELOW**

PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW	3.1 D - CO ₂ emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels (including new production capacity)				3.1 E - Methane emissions captured from solid waste, coal mining, or sewage treatment	3.1 F - Tonnes of nitrous oxide emissions avoided through improved agriculture		
Activity	3.1D: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1D BTUs produced in thermal combustion	3.1D Old fuel type (use codes)	3.1D New fuel type (use codes)	3.1E: Tonnes of methane	3.1F: Tonnes of nitrous oxide	SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Clean Fuels Program	4,551		H	FF			2	CN-120-97
Municipal Landfill Proj.					450		2	CN-120-97
Sust. Ag. & Devt. Proj.						575	2	CN-120-97
Totals:	0	0			0	0		

Codes for Fule Type			
Fuel Types		Code	Fuel Name
Liquid Fossil	Primary Fuels	A	Crude oil
		B	Orimulsion
		C	Natural gas liquid
	Secondary Fuels	D	Gasoline
		E	Jet kerosene
		F	Other kerosene
		G	Shale oil
		H	Gas/diesel oil
		J	Residual fuel oil
		K	LPG
		L	Ethane
		M	Naphtha
		N	Bitumen
		O	Lubricants
		P	Petroleum coke
		Q	Refinery feedstocks
		R	Refinery gas
		S	Other oil
Solid Fossil	Primary Fuels	T	Anthracite (coal)
		U	Coking coal
		V	Other bituminous coal
		W	Sub-bituminous coal
		X	Lignite
		Y	Oil shale
		Z	Peat
	Secondary fuels/ products	AA	BKB & patent fucla
		BB	Coke oven/gas coke
		CC	Coke oven gas
		DD	Blast furnace gas
Gaseous Fossil		EE	Natural gas (dry)
Biomass		FF	Solid biomass
		GG	Liquid biomass
		HH	Gas biomass

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.3

Result 3: Decreased Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas

Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N	2	1		Mission supported introduction of two decrees for energy tariff reforms (pursuant to National Energy Reform Law) in the national parliament; one decree was adopted.	2.4	CN-577-92
Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning							
Facilitates competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers							
Facilitates the installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes							
Facilitates the use of renewable energy technologies							
Facilitates the use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)							
Facilitates the introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems							
Promotes the use of cogeneration							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				0			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.4				
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas				
Indicator 4: Strategies/Audits that Contribute to the Avoidance of Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Activity	Number of audits or strategies completed	Number or audit recommendations or strategies implemented	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Project	41	35	2.1	CN-577-92
Total:	0	0		

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.5						
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas						
Indicator 5: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Renewable Energy Program	Dept. of Energy, World Bank-GEF	DOE direct buy-in to USAID. In FY99, GEF funded replication of NREP activity begun in FY98.	\$120,000	\$2,500,000	2	CN-577-92
Total:			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated); - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.6a

Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas

Indicator 6a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues

Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strength-ened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Center for Cleaner Production, Association of Industrial Engineers, National Solar Energy Foundation, Clean Air Alliance, Institute for Industrial Efficiency	2.4	CN-577-92
NGOs				
Private Institutions				
Research/Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.6b					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 6b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Use of renewable energy technologies	1	3	Developed sustainable markets for renewable energy technologies. Over 200 renewable energy systems installed. Training for utilities, government officials, NGOs. Study on renewable energy applications	2.4	CN-577-92
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning planning					
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers					
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes					
Use of renewable energy technologies					
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)					
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					
Use of cogeneration					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 4								
Result 4: Reduced Vulnerability to the Threats Posed by Climate Change								
Indicator: USAID Programs that Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change								
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW								
Key Area	Country	Budget	Duration	Type of Program (see codes below)	Description	SO Name	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example:	ii South Africa	\$1,200,000	FY96-FY99	3	Technical assistance to Rand Water Board to address water resources planning for water shortages	Increased Access to Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Services for the HDP	SO6	

Definitions: Key Areas	
Coastal Zones	Number of programs that are reducing the vulnerability of coastal populations, infrastructure, habitats and living resources to accelerated sea level rise or other environmental changes associated with climate change (e.g., water availability, resource availability, temperature).
Emergency Preparedness	Number of programs that are increasing ability to cope with and minimize the damage from natural disasters (e.g., drought, famine, disease outbreaks) through surveillance, early warning, emergency preparedness, capacity building, etc.
Agriculture and Food Security	Number of programs that are increasing adaptability and resilience of agriculture and food systems to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., crop diversification, water conservation and delivery, flexible market and trade systems).
Biodiversity/Natural Resources	Number of programs that are increasing the adaptability of natural ecosystems and levels of biodiversity to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., establishment of biological corridors, habitat conservation, preservation of ex situ germplasm).
Human Health and Nutrition	Number of programs that are reducing vulnerability to climate change through improved access to and quality of health services, vector control, nutrition and environmental health interventions.

	Key Area Codes	Codes for Type of Programs
Coastal Zones	i	1. Urban/Infrastructure
		2. Natural Resource
Emergency Preparedness	ii	1. Early Warning System
		2. Humanitarian Response
		3. Capacity Building
Agriculture & Food Security	iii	1. Research and Development
		2. Policy Reform
		3. Extension/ Demonstration
Biodiversity/Natural Resources	iv	1. Preservation of Biodiversity
		2. Forest Conservation
Human Health and Nutrition	v	1. Improved Quality of Health Services
		2. Vector Control
		3. Improved Nutrition

Information Annex Topic: Greater Horn of Africa Initiative

Not applicable to E&E Missions.

Information Annex Topic: Non-presence Countries (npcs)

Not applicable to USAID/Bulgaria

Information Annex Topic: Success Stories

To be submitted later.

Information Annex Topic: Supplemental Information

Fighting Corruption Step-by-Step

Year 2000 was marked by developments in the work of Coalition 2000, which indicate that anti-corruption efforts in Bulgaria have become more comprehensive since Coalition 2000 was inaugurated. Public-private partnerships in counteracting corruption, a novelty at the time when USAID began its support for Coalition 2000, have become better accepted as a policy instrument in Bulgaria. The public-private expert group on corruption in customs and illegal trafficking has become one of the most impressive examples of such cooperation. This process has significantly involved the Customs Agency in public discussions on corruption, which has led to some sweeping changes in the top management of customs in January 2001.

In the legislative framework arena, the Ombudsman draft law was finally introduced in Bulgarian Parliament and passed through the Parliamentary Human Rights Committee. This national level approach has been augmented by introducing local civic mediators - proto-ombudsman at the municipal level.

The local ombudsman institutions, established in the framework of Coalition 2000 provided considerable support to citizens in investigating corrupt practices. In Koprivshtitsa, 43 claims were received, of which 35 have been satisfied through informal negotiations. Examples include:

- *A claim has been submitted by a retired man with a monthly pension of BGL 45 who was diagnosed with chronic pyelo-nephritis. He had received a one-time financial aid by the Municipal Center for Social Support which was however insufficient to cover the expenses for hospitalization. The Ombudsman, with the help of the Municipal Council investigated the case and found a sponsor who provided the sum needed (about BGL 100).*
- *A claim of an old woman referred to a silent refusal of an answer on the part of the Land Committee. As a result of Ombudsman's intervention, the Land Committee offered their apologies to the citizen and reviewed her claim for returning an agricultural estate in its actual boundaries.*
- *A claim by a group of people with diabetes concerned the procedure and conditions for receiving medicines by the Expotek-1 company in the town of Zlatitsa which has no distributors in Koprivshtitsa and the diabetics (most of whom do not have an automobile) have to travel 50 Km to Zlatitsa. As a result of Ombudsman's intervention the company started sending a representative once a week to Koprivshtitsa and delivers the life-supporting medicines to the diabetics.*

Eleven claims were registered in Sevlievo for a 3-month period. Some interesting examples are:

- *A claim has been registered against the local branch of the Bulgarian Telecommunication Company (BTC) for over-priced telephone bills. As a result of Ombudsman's intervention the BTC agreed to revise the bills.*

- *A mother of three has drawn attention to the fact that there is no a 24-hour-open pharmacy in Sevlievo which hampers the citizen's medical services. After a discussion with the mayor of the town it has been provided that the working time of the Municipal Pharmacy will be prolonged until 10 p.m.*

In Varna, an anti-corruption Hot Line marked a success by leading to investigation of 42 claims, 14 of which turned out to be violations of citizens' rights.

The regular monitoring tool of Coalition 2000 - Corruption Indexes - has boosted media interest and resulted in an outburst of investigative press reports.

As a result of the work of Coalition 2000, anti-corruption began to make way into the curricula of educational institutions in Bulgaria for the first time in 2000. It is now as part of the curriculum of the New Bulgarian University, and the University of National and World Economy, the Higher Police Academy, and other institutions.

The Coalition 2000 model has now been replicated in other transition countries through the Southeast European Legal Development Initiative (SELDI), a project within the framework of the Stability Pact. SELDI is now pioneering corruption diagnostics on a regional level, including seven countries – Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Romania.

Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework Annex

Part A. Results Framework

SO 1.3. Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises in a Competitive Environment

IR 1.3.1. Development of Laws, Policies and Institutions Which Enable Private Sector Growth

IR 1.3.1.1. Development of a Sound Investment Framework in the Energy Sector

IR 1.3.2. Strengthened Private Sector Business Support Associations & Institutions

IR 1.3.2.1. Improved Business Performance of Private Sector Association Members

IR 1.3.3. Transfer of Productive Assets to the Private Sector – NOT within the manageable interests of USAID/Bulgaria

SO 1.4. A More Competitive and Market Responsive Private Financial Sector

IR 1.4.1. A Sound, Regulated and Efficient Banking System Established

IR 1.4.1.1. Increased Private Sector Participation in the Banking Sector

IR 1.4.1.2. Bank Supervision and Enforcement Capacity Strengthened

IR 1.4.1.3. Effective Bank Training Developed and Institutionalized

IR 1.4.2. A Regulated, Transparent, Liquid Securities Market Developed

IR 1.4.2.1. Securities Market Infrastructure (Institutions) Strengthened

IR 1.4.2.2. Institutional and Broad Public Participation in Securities Markets Increased

IR 1.4.3. A Sound, Regulated Private Pension System Established

SO 2.1. Increased, Better-Informed Citizens' Participation in Public Policy Decision-Making

IR 2.1.1. Strengthened Capacity of Non-Governmental Organizations

IR 2.1.1.1. Enabling Legal/Regulatory Environment for Civil Society Organization in Place

IR 2.1.1.2. Advocacy Coalitions for Participation Increased

IR 2.1.1.3. Effective, Sustainable ISOs in Place

IR 2.1.2. Independent Broadcast Media Strengthened

IR 2.1.2.1. Electronic Media Legal/Regulatory Framework Improved

IR 2.1.2.2. Improved Professionalism of Media Outlets

IR 2.1.2.3. Increased Effectiveness of Media Associations

SO 2.2. An Improved Judicial System that Better Supports Democratic Processes and Market Reforms

IR 2.2.1. Improved Professionalism of the Judiciary

IR 2.2.1.1. Judicial Training Institution Established

IR 2.2.1.2. Judicial Qualifications Enhanced through Continuing Legal Education

IR 2.2.1.3. Law Students Skills Improved during Apprenticeship Year

IR 2.2.2. Improved Court Administration

IR 2.2.2.1. Model Pilot Courts Established

IR 2.2.2.2. Court Automation

IR 2.2.2.3. Court Personnel Trained in New Procedures and Responsibilities

SO 2.3. Local Governments Are Making Responsive Choices and Acting on Them Effectively and Accountably

IR 2.3.1. National Legal Framework Provides Local Governments with the Authority to Match the Responsibilities Devolved by the State and Delegated by the Citizens

IR 2.3.1.1. Legal Reform at Central and Local Levels Is Advanced

IR 2.3.1.2. Involvement of Local Government in the National Policy-Making Process Is Increased

IR 2.3.2. The Financial Tools, Resources, and Practices of Local Governments to Fulfill Their Responsibilities and Improve the Local Revenue Base Are in Place

IR 2.3.2.1. National and Local Policies Support Increased Fiscal Decentralization

IR 2.3.2.2. Local Government Practices Support Increased Fiscal Capacity

IR 2.3.3. Local Government Competence Is Improved, Participatory Practices Are Strengthened, and Local Partnerships in Place

IR 2.3.3.1. Effective Program to Provide Training in Management Skills, Competence and Expertise in Local Government Is in Place

IR 2.3.4. Intermediate Support Organizations are a Significant Source of Assistance to Local Governments

IR 2.3.4.1. Intermediate Support Organizations Have Sustainable Capacity to Support Local Government

IR 2.3.4.2. Intermediate Support Organizations Promote Regional and Trans-border Linkages in Response to Local Government Development Priorities

Part B. New Indicator Reporting. Provide a report of indicators from the Operating Unit's Performance Monitoring Plan that the Operating unit proposes to report on in next year's R4 submission which are different from the indicators currently being reported.

****This applies to on-going strategies only. Indicators that will be used next year as part of a newly approved strategy need not be listed here.**

SO Name: An Improved Judicial System that Better Supports Democratic Processes and Market Reforms

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name: None

Proposed Indicator Name **Judicial system experts' assessment of performance of the judiciary**

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year	N/A	
Target 2001		N/A
Target 2002		N/A
Target 2003		N/A

SO Name An Improved Judicial System that Better Supports Democratic Processes and Market Reforms

Indicator Level: Intermediate Result

Current Indicator Name Number of judges trained

Proposed Indicator Name **Mandatory training for newly appointed judges**

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year	No	
Target 2001		No (drafted)
Target 2002		Yes (reviewed, revised, publicly endorsed)
Target 2003		Yes (adopted and enforced)

SO Name An Improved Judicial System that Better Supports Democratic Processes and Market Reforms

Indicator Level: Intermediate Result

Current Indicator Name Number of judges trained as trainers

Proposed Indicator Name **Model pilot courts established and effectively operating**

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year	0	

Target 2001		4
Target 2002		7
Target 2003		11

SO Name Special Initiatives

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name None

Proposed Indicator Name **Percentage of military re-training participants who improved their employment positions (found new job, started own business)**

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year	0	
Target 2001		25
Target 2002		45
Target 2003		60

SO Name Special Initiatives

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name None

Proposed Indicator Name **Number of contemporary protected area management practices adapted and implemented by Bulgarian national park managers**

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year	17	
Target 2001		28
Target 2002		28
Target 2003		N/A

SO Name Special Initiatives

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name None

Proposed Indicator Name **Revenue generated by AUBG from non-U.S. Government and non-Soros Foundation Funds (%)**

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year	21.5	
Target 2001		30
Target 2002		40
Target 2003		50

SO Name Special Initiatives

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name None

Proposed Indicator Name **Percentage of target groups utilizing the services of the public telecenters and the internet portals**

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year	0	
Target 2001		30
Target 2002		70
Target 2003		90

SO Name Special Initiatives

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name None

Proposed Indicator Name **Jobs created by Regional Initiatives Fund (RIF) Projects**

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year	1,062	
Target 2001		800
Target 2002		N/A
Target 2003		N/A

SO Name Special Initiatives

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name None

Proposed Indicator Name **Jobs created or sustained in the Danube River Region**

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year	992	
Target 2001		300
Target 2002		N/A
Target 2003		N/A

SO Name Special Initiatives

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name None

Proposed Indicator Name **Percentage of Kosovar students who improved their employment positions due to the training program**

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year	30	
Target 2001		45
Target 2002		N/A
Target 2003		N/A

Information Annex Topic: Institutional and organizational development

What the information annex will be used for: prepare the cross-cutting theme chapter of the FY 2000 Performance Overview. The 2000 revision of the Agency Strategic Plan includes five cross-cutting themes in addition to the six Agency goals and the management goal. It also includes a commitment to report on one of the themes in depth in the Performance Overview each year. Institutional and organizational development has been chosen as the theme to be reported on in the 2000 Performance Overview.

requested:

- * support for institutional and organizational development is systematically programmed in results frameworks for the majority of Agency OUs;
- * support for institutional and organizational development systematically cross-cuts Agency goal areas in OU programs;
- * institutional and organizational development support is provided to public sector, private for-profit and private non-profit organizations consistent with program objectives;
- * a variety of types of capacity-building (e.g., financial accountability and sustainability, management and

Guidelines for Identifying Institutional Capacity Development. An institutional development IR should contain two elements: (1) the name of the overarching institution concerned and (2) the change taking place. IRs Institutions are defined as the "rules of the game" and the measures for enforcing those rules. In other words, for our purposes, institutions refer to the broad political and economic context within which development processes take place. These include policies, laws, regulations, and judicial practices. They also refer to less tangible practices like corruption, presence or lack of transparency and accountability. The rules and norms we are concerned with are political and economic, not social. Not every IR about policy is to be called institutional development. If the IR is about adopting/implementing a specific policy, it is not institutional development-- it falls under the goal area for the sector it addresses. Include only IRs about changing the

Guideline for Identifying Organizational Capacity Development IRs. The IR should have these elements: (1) It must name or allude to a specific organization or type of organization (an organization is a group of individuals bound by some common purpose to achieve objectives) and (2) it has to how or what action is

BULGARIA03INST

Verification	Objective ID	IR No.	IR name	Indicators	Public sector	Private for profit	Private non-profit
Y	183-013	IR 13.1	Development of laws, policies and institutions which enable private sector growth		Y	Y	Y
Y	183-013	IR 13.2	Strengthened private sector business support associations and institutions		N	Y	Y
Y	183-013	IR 13.2.1	members		N	Y	N
Y	183-014	IR 14.1.2	Bank supervision and enforcement capacity strengthened		Y	N	N
Y	183-014	IR 14.1.3	Effective bank training developed and institutionalized		N	Y	Y
Y	183-014	IR 14.2.1	Securities Market Infrastructure (Institutions) Strengthened		Y	Y	Y
Y	183-014	IR 14.3	A sound, regulated private pension system established		Y	Y	Y
Y	183-021	IR 21.1	Strengthened capacity of non-governmental organizations		Y	N	Y
Y	183-021	IR 21.1.1	Enabling legal and regulatory environment for civil society organizations in place		Y	N	Y
Y	183-021	IR 21.1.2	Advocacy coalitions for participation increased		Y	N	Y
Y	183-021	IR 21.1.3	Effective, sustainable ISOs in place		N	N	Y
Y	183-021	IR 21.2	Independent broadcast media strengthened		Y	Y	Y
Y	183-021	IR 21.2.1	Electronic media legal/regulatory framework improved		Y	Y	Y
Y	183-021	IR 21.2.3	Increased effectiveness of media associations		Y	N	Y
Y	183-022	IR 22.1.1	Judicial training institution established		Y	N	N
Y	183-022	IR 22.2	Improved court administration		Y	N	N
Y	183-022	IR 22.2.1	Model pilot courts established		Y	N	N
Y	183-022	IR 22.2.2	Court automation		Y	N	N
Y	183-022	IR 22.2.3	Court personnel trained in new procedures and responsibilities		Y	N	N
Y	183-023	IR 23.1	National legal framework provides local governments with the authority to match the responsibilities devolved by the state and delegated by the citizens		Y	N	N
Y	183-023	IR 23.2	The financial tools, resources, and practices of local governments to fulfill their responsibilities and improve the local revenue base are in place		Y	N	N
Y	183-023	IR 23.3	Local government competence is improved, participatory practices are strengthened, and local partnerships in place		Y	N	N
Y	183-023	IR 23.4	Intermediate support organizations are a significant source of assistance to local governments		Y	N	Y

[illegible]